By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The majority of the people of old was so badly received by the rest of the press, are Royalist. The rest of Hellenism; comprising Epirus, Macedonia, Thrace, the Ægean Islands, Crete, Cynrus, Constantinople, Asia Minor. lenism; comprising Epirus, Macedonia, Thrace, the Ægean Islands, Crete, Cyprus, Constantinople, Asia Minor and the Pontus are against King Constantine, and are in favor of a Greek amajor who had been in Asia Minor amphile.

republic.

The war against Mustapha Kemal Pasha for the enforcement of the Treaty of Sèvres and the possible occupation of Constantinople has united the two sections into a common purpose. The fallure to occupy Angora and the retreat of the Greek armies before Eski-Shehr brough the Greek campaign against the Kemalists to an end. With the war nearly brought to an end, the Royalists and the Liberals are turning their attention to the internal struggle.

Greece is concerned, it is rotten. There is not one politician, who is not guided in his actions or words by deep hatred—and hatred on'y—of his political opponents. Patriotism they all have; but only in ap far as it may coincide with their political interests; beyond with their political interests; beyond that, they have none! These are very serious accusations, but they are none

The People Pay the Penalty

It is pitiful, for the Greek people, a ever, atrong, vital, patriotic race their political passions. The people have to pay the penalty because, not being politically sufficiently educated to think for themselves, they become casy prey to the demagogues. For example, the present Minister of Education has introduced in the public schools the reading of the so-called prophesics of Agathaghellos, so in work of the first order. And by the

way, neither the King nor General Bousman's had anything to do with it. It was the work of General Pallis (Royalist) and General Sarigiannis (Veniselist). Chief and Assistant Chief interest of the party to have certain feelings and prejudices of the people strengthened, perpetuated. In fact, these teelings and prejudices constitute the one and only raison detrefor this political eparty. To teach people to think for themselves would be against their interests. And that they are not prepared to do. No. not so long at least as there is a single of Eski-Shehr allway a little west to Eski-Shehr. But he failed to ar-

remained absolutely neutral. For a intact, large part of the voters who voted In f

King; and that would be much easier dream that by July 3 the whole Greek assuage the hatred that exists today. formation already. However, the and E if the King fails to realize that his Greeks themselves were planning to friend.

That King Constantine might even did beautiful work. They broke up power of the men, all of whom he believed at the moment were genuinely was passed asks for the realization of fidently hoped will be accomplished before the end of this year.

The Chost of Medieval Hatred The prestige abroad the defense of French prestige abroad the de te will stick here as long as he gets. Pasha. It is now clear that Kemal is three and a half millions yearly. Pasha and his movement is nothing bout Asia Minor, he does not trouble but a blu2.

SERIOUS POLITICAL

SITUATION IS NOW

ARISING IN GREECE

Country May Soon Have to Choose Between a Revolution and Forcing King Constanting. and Forcing King Constantine to Work With Mr. Veniselos in Parliament and through the representatives in Parliament and through the entire press that the Treaty of Sevres is the minimum they would accept. Mr. Gounaris' organ threw out veiled

ATHENS, Greece—The return of hints on several occasions to the effect that Greece might accept a slight revision of the Treaty of Sevres if that would mean peace. But any such hint would mean peace. But any such hint

ever since its occupation, would never leave that territory no matter what Mr. Gounaris' or even the King's ideas

Mr. Gounaris' Foreign Policy

Talk about the King's ideas-he simply loves Italy. A certain Ameriper cent of Roman Catholic. Hence can had an interview with him and Sinn Fell includes many in favor of simply loves Italy. A certain Ameriventured to say that Italy was the worst enemy of Greece. But the King became quite displeased at that and told the American that he wished him to know Italy was his best friend. The Queen, on the other hand, told the same American that the occupation of Smyrna by Greece was "a fatal mis-

When the formation of Mr. Gounaris' Asiatic policy was going on, the Ven-iselist Party played quite a clever and withal a patriotic game: it aligned itself squarely with the government so long as the government's policy was the preservation, at least, of the Treaty of Sèvres. Mr. Stratos and his party did likewise. Until now Mr. Gounaris is in so deep it will be imave to pay the penalty, the result of the Treaty of Sevres alone—without

neales of Agathaghellos, so in-neales of Agathaghellos, so in-seted re to foster the already way, neither the King nor General Dousman's had anything to do with it.

against their interests. And tayah-Eski-Shehr railway a little was long at least as there is a single of Eski-Shehr. But he failed to arrive in time. He may have got lost, rive in time. He may have got lost, for the country he was to traverse was bed. The fact remains that on a given

In fact, Mustapha Kemal had a But they, want Mr. Venifive kilometers outside of Eski-Shehr, now tefore the conference.
There are many indicaready to assume the offensive before. of this frame of mind of the all the Greek forces had come up. break through their center, throwing on born of necessity, it lacks soli-tically the entire Greek Army that were wishful to Now were the Veniselist Party to to make the attack prematurely betin at a new election, the only diffiulty to be solved would be the coperation of Mr. Veniselos and the
worth while for him. Never did he
time to concentrate, he did not want or a treat day not only for Ireland but for largers had been of the most dantenst and been of the nd that would be much easier dream that by July 5 the whole Greek not happened in many centuries. Iremplish than it would be to Army would be there and in battle land would have lost her only enemy. A Policy of Mediation

IN IRISH PROBLEM

a Settlement of Ulster

Special cable to The Christian Science LONDON, England (Thursday)-The immittee on the Irish conference met this afternoon and the full conference may resume its sittings on Friday. Both sides are having time for reflecearly part of the week. It is becoming more apparent that the republican claim is not the uncompromising de-mand it had appeared to be, and that sympathy. the question of allegiance to the King hangs on any arrangement that is made with regard to Ulster, and particularly the mixed counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, from which deputations have recently come to see Eamon de Valera in Dublin, to impress the Roman Catholic view upon the Sinn

and the Roman Catholic population forms 51 per cent of the total. In Fermanagh, there are 61,000, with 56 the application of county option to the Ulster problem.

Tyrone has a population of 142,000

An Amending Bill Necessary

An amending bill to the present Government of Ireland Act would be necessitated by any agreement on those lines with Sinn Fein, and Ulster is keenly on the watch for any "tampering" with Northeast Ireland. Ulster's first answer, government circles are confident, would be the immediate mobilization of the Ulster volunteer force through the organization of Orange lodges, and Mr. Lloyd Geo.ge is not unaware of the grave situation that would thus be brought about.

The impression is abroad that the sub-committee formed of Mr. Lloyd Briand is, as planned, to leave on George, Austen Chamberlain, Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins has been reiterated in the House of Commons the government's attitude toward the complicated by the introduction of less and 178 against, thus giving a major-

Meanwhile there is growing restlessness on both sides of the Irish
Channel at the long delay imposed
upon the conference at Downing
Street by the difficulties of the problems discussed. The arrangement of
the truce and the manner in which
it has been kept has been concentrated
upon by the Unionist opponents of
the government's conciliatory policy,
as exemplified in the conference now as exemplified in the conference now

An Honorable Understanding

From information embodied in a White Paper, it now appears that the In a word, the situation is this:

A small majority of the people have a blind love for the King; a large minority, which will be easily turned to a large majority if Smyrna is annexed by Greece, are opposed to the King, and love most ardently Mr. Venselos; reither the majority nor the minority give a farthing for Demetrics Gounaris or any of his ministers. In fact the internal situa-

public men within the last few days, averted. going to show that, if peace is not ob-

Peace With Honor and Freedom

Gounaris Government is quite it back on the prountains and divide of Irish delegates, given by Irishmen put the battle on the ground of in-y now. Being a political concocthe Greeks into two, capturing practing London. Arthur Griffith said they ternal politics was defeated by him, were wishful to make peace between when he insisted on the importance There are many cross- had entered Este-Shehr. Had he be-their country and the country in of France being adequately repre-mal crisis such as Greece is going (Greek calendar) instead of waiting hoped for peace. Irishmen and Irish-Bluntly did he tell the Chamber

and England would have gained a It is generally considered that Mr. disturbance.

tancy, and they fought bravely. They antagonisms exceed the ingenuity and France.

onshire was the guest. After drawing a parallel between Ireland and Can-uda, Mr. Churchill said the parallel was not exact. Ireland was not the daughter but the parent of a race, Sinn Fein's Republican Claim Is whose people were scattered all over the world, and in their treatment of Apparently Not Uncompro- the problem they had to be guided by mising, but Is Bound Up With the intense desire to penetrate the true spirit of the Irish heart and lay

aside, once and for all, the ghost of medieval hatreds, that had survived to this very hour.

They could derive the greatest encouragement from the manner in which similar difficulties had been met in the great dominions. They knew that pacification and true unification at home in the United Kingdom would recognized their common interest and

In the House of Commons today, Mr. Lloyd George announced that the government could not proceed with the Irish conference without the confidence of the tublic, and he proposed to al'ocate Monday for the discussion of the vote of censure. He expressed hope that a division on the resolution would be taken. This challenge to the Unionist critics of the government is well received in the lobby, as a bold and useful clearing of the air. The government will undoubtedly get a large majority.

MR. BRIAND WILL SAIL ON SATURDAY No Draft of Agreement Ready

the Washington Conference vital clauses are settled.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris Saturday for Washington. The struggle simple and straightforward issues into ity of 161, with 73 deputies abstaining. One curious result of the appeal of

Briand, and clearly defined the policy

of pacification and moderation. Mr. Briand demanded a solid majority, not reposing upon the arbitrary combinations of parliamentary groups. arrangements for the cessation of active operations in Ireland were settled is now certain of his position, for the by personal negotiations. They were Radicals and other parties of the subject of an honorable undertunder of the subject of the subject of an honorable undertunder of the subject of th If he has permanently detached memstanding, and were not embodied in What is doubtful is when the entente son for the British Cabinet's views. any formal signed agreement. This republicance will be able to rejoin Population United understanding was embodied in differ- its forces, and whether it will be for ent terms by each side in the com-munique issued by army headquarters the Cabinet. On this decision will

The parliamentary ability of Mr. Mr. Gounaris in the recent electric bright scheme up his sleeve. He had tained, it will not be for lack of a Briand was never more clearly demonstrated all his forces at a point realization of the gravity of the issue strated. He checked with a masterly realization of the gravity of the issue strated. He checked with a masterly skill the threatened landside of the Chamber. If he has lost many votes in the Bloc National, he has obtained

through at present with the war for the next day, he would have had women must be equal to either that, although his portmanteau was gainst Turkey can hold it together a fair chance of success. On the fortune.

other hand, while his plan was to If peace with honor and freedom Brittany and not to Washington if he attack the Greeks before they had come to their country, it would be a was not properly supported. Political time to concentrate, he did not want creat day not only for Ireland but for intrigues had been of the most dan-

Briand will now be able to speak con- Desire for Law and Order Greeks themselves were planning to stack that day. So that when attacked, they were planning to a popular in the proper of the power by exploiting the large popularity indefinitely, then large popularity indefinitely. The Greeks themselves were planning to a body of Unionists. Lord Brikenhead, reviewing the decision that had been taken to enter cision that had been taken to enter into regotiations, said, as already reported in The Christian Science Monton it was been larged to a body of Unionists. Lord Brikenhead, reviewing the decision that had been taken to enter cision that the content of the ciston that the indicated that he would pursue a policy of mediation in the

Mr. Churchill also referred to the fairs and a republican policy in domes- no true that the negotiations with the Irish question at a dinner of The tic affairs.

Canada Club, where the Duke of Dev- EGYPT NEARING ITS INDEPENDENCE

Britain Agrees to Abolish the Substituted by Treaty-Agreement Awaited on Few Points

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Thursday) -Egyptian independence is now almost a foregone conclusion, and it only rebe of enormous assistance to the Em- mains for the Egyptian Government, tion after the so-called crisis of the pire as a whole, and to Canada in par-early part of the week. It is becoming which the English-speaking peoples to an agreement over one or two and the British Foreign Office to come matters which, though of great importance to both parties, are considered to present no insuperable difficulties.

Great Britain has agreed to abolish the protectorate on condition that a day session during which an agreetreaty of alliance is immediately and ment was in doubt for some time. automatically substituted. To this the "We have voted to call off the Egyptian representatives have agreed, strike," announced W. G. Lee, presiand it is understood that the treaty will be of a permanent character, in so far as no term of years will be specified. The British Government, in arriving at an agreement has, however, insisted on certain guarantees embodied in the two outstanding clauses: first, the security of communications and, second, the protec-tion of foreigners in Egypt.

Contrary to the general report, no

draft agreement has yet been handed Chamber Decides by Substantial to the Egyptian delegates; in fact it Majority That France Will Be
Represented by Its Premier at
the Washington Conference

is stated they have no knowledge of the existence of a draft. Furthermore it will be impossible to formulate an agreement until these two

Whilst quite willing to acknowledge the reasonableness of the British contention, a considerable difference of PARIS, France (Thursday)-Aristide interpretation of the clause which deities consider this clause would be exploring this subject and their long in the Chamber of Deputies was indeed fulfilled by the maintenance of a discussion since the Prime Minister critical, but the Premier has obtained force necessary for the military profulfilled by the maintenance of a a majority which is considered satis- tection of the Suez Canal, and that the government's attitude toward the reputlican claim, bears out the idea factory and substantial. The actual definite part of Egyptian territory, that the allegiance question has been figures are 339 for the present Cabinet such as will in the near future be agreed upon, could afford all the protection necessary to British and other foreign residents.

nominal, and no matter what the terms said: of the agreement may be the true spirit

that may be agreed upon for the sole use of the British troops in their duties as guardians of the canal, but that they can never agree to garrisons being maintained in other parts of the country. This, it is considered,

and in no way ind'cates any fundamental political differences Sir Adly's and Zaghlul Pasha's na-

At a reception at the Albert Hall all the Radical votes. The attempt to of an adequate military force is not powers whose nationals have residence in Egypt. All the great powers, and a number of smaller ones, still possess extraordinary privileges known "The Capitulations" and of these Business and Finance they are exceedingly jealous.

It is pointed out, however, that even though the British force in the vicinity of the canal were in any eventuality to prove insufficient to cope with a political crisis threatening the safety of foreigners, it would be only a matter of a couple of days in which the French, Italian or other allied troops might be rushed to the scene of the

occurrence sha'l mar their newly

Egyptian Government had reached a

point where merely the signatures of the Egyptian representatives was required. He assured the House that before any change is made in the relations of this country to Egypt, the

opportunity for discussion. Protectorate Which Will Be RAILROAD STRIKE IS DECLARED OFF

members would be given an adequate

Trainmen, by Resolution, Withdraw Authorization for Walkout-Railroad Telegraphers, It Is Said, Will Take Same Action

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

CHICAGO, Illinois-The big five brotherhoods late last night voted to withdraw the railroad strike scheduled to take effect on Sunday at 6 a. m. The vote was reached after an all-

dent of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. "We are now preparing a resolution which will be made public shortly."

"I will call my office in Cleveland and ask my associates there to notify all of the local chairmen to have the men stay on the job."

"The Order of Railway Conductors has voted unanimously to accept the talking with representatives of Railroad Board's offer," said L. E. foreign powers who have arrived to Sheppard, president of the conductors. It is said that the railway telegraphers will follow the action of the

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

brotherhoods at once

CHICAGO, Illinois-As a result of oint conferences held here yesterday Administration. between the executive committees of which had voted to strike on Monday, opinion still exists as to the precise and consultation by committees with by the Secretary of State, or a desire members of the United States Railroad mands a guarantee for the protection Labor Board, a basis for settlement bring in new subjects, it has been understood from the first that it was

At one of the joint conferences of Board, presented a ruling by the federal body against hearing any new wage reduction appeals for a year. Inasmuch as it has been maintained that the strike votes, while ostensibly against the wage reduction of last Far Eastern Republic has been mak July, were in reality for a weapon ing representations that it should be against anticipated further reductions, it was thought that this ruling by the has not been recognized by this go board would open the way to peace.

was going. I went to talk with the Conference. a man, a citizen and a member of the tune moment to ask for a hearing. board, with the hope that I might make myself useful in averting this Definite Plan Necessary Perhaps I went by invitation. certainly by agreement, and the brotherhoods sent Mr. Whitney, vicepresident of the trainmen, to accompany me to their meeting place.

"The immediate occasion of my appearance before the leaders of the employees was this:

the be realized if the Assembly of Kutayah—and he went by auto. But days, these being held to be a violation of the truce.

In that case, the Veniselist pha Kemal had succeeded in getting y would win, provided the King out of Kutayah and Eski-Shehr nearly the development of Kutayah and Eski-Shehr nearly the control of the country's feeting the wages of that particular worthy in themselves, would be to insignificant and perhaps humiliating, and it is with relief that it is learned that course. These ample reasons it that he alone represents the people, is, perhaps, not necessary to recent the country's feeting the wages of that particular worthy in themselves, would be to insignificant and perhaps humiliating, and it is with relief that it is learned that such a contretemps has been that he alone represents the people, is, perhaps, not necessary to recent the country's feeting the wages of that particular worthy in themselves, would be to insignificant and perhaps humiliating, and it is with relief that it is learned that such a contretemps has been that he alone represents the people, is, perhaps, not necessary to recent that the course.

NO REVISION OF **ARMAMENT PARLEY AGENDA PROBABLE**

Cooperation of Representatives of Powers Seems Assured on Program Outlined-Effort to Inject New Subjects Apparent

SATINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"I am going in a spirit of confidence, and I am not prepared to contemplate failure."—Lord Lee of Fareham. First Lord of the British Admiralty.

"Without question, what the world needs now in peace, based on the most "Without question, what the world needs now is peace, based on the most permanent foundation, which is justice."—Dr. Wellington Koo, Chiness Minister to the Court of St. James's. "So long as armament remains in existence, there is a possibility of warfare."—Yukio Ozaki, former Minister of Justice in Japan.
"We must show America that our ideas are also those of peace."—Aristide Briand.
"The one great essential is that the

"The one great essential is that the Conference shall meet in an atmosphere of faith, confidence and good will."—Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -Members of the United States delegation who have had an opportunity of foreign powers who have arrived to participate in the Conference for the Limitation of Armament are greatly gratified with the desire for cooperation expressed by them. This was expected, but it is none the less satisfactory to find that the attitude of those who have come from other countries measures up to the expectations of the

While no power invited to take part the five train service Labor unions in the Conference has indicated dissatisfaction with the agenda proposed greatly to enlarge its scope or to W. forth in order that the Conference the brotherhoods, Judge Ben W. forth in order that the Conference Hooper, vice-chairman of the Labor might have something definite to begin upon.

From outside sources there are constantly being received proposals of new subjects which it is urged that the Conference should deal with. The heard at the Conference, although it ernment. Korea has its plea in, and Following his return from the brotherhood conference, Judge Hooper Yesterday the State Department reid:
The Railroad Labor Board did not Jews that their civil and religious send me before the brotherhoods, and status throughout the world should be only two or three members knew I taken up for consideration by the The Irish are only waitrepresentatives of the organization as ing for what they consider the oppor-

Of these things, as it was stated vesterday, there would be no end if the door was thrown wide open for the righting of alleged wrongs of every kind and condition. That is one of the reasons why a definite, clear-cut agenda was sent forth in advance. Every hope is entertained that an will agreement will soon be reached on to the Railroad Labor Board a memoence has been called for certain very randum bearing indirectly upon the definite purposes and that, in so far in Ireland on the one hand, and in the turn the fate of Mr. Briand on subse- these two vital points, which alone strike situation, which was adopted, as possible, discussion will be con are preventing a draft agreement be- By an awkward oversight this memo- fined to those objects. From the first, The Greek Army did wonderful perfect for Demetrios Gounaris or any of his ministers. In fact the internal situation is such that Greece will never have peace at home unless Mr. Venination and the King, in some way, find their way clear to cooperate. If that cannot be accomplished, the only other alternative is revolution. The hatred between the two parties is so intense that it must finally break out.

Of the two alternatives, the first timus finally break out.

Of the two alternatives, the first timus finally be realized if the Assembly of Kutayah—and he went by auto. But the first of the two alternatives, the first minimistry attacks.

The Greek Army did wonderful known decomposition on the other, but there were days when this first day doubt on either has never been any doubt on either the has had had he delegation's has due to the effect it would have on the extrem'sts in Egypt, are character bendered it would have on the extrem'sts in Egypt, are character bendered it would have on the effect if would have on the extrem'sts in Egypt, are character bendered it would have on the effect if would have on

failure of the Conference to achieve it:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER The British Government in sustaining the proposals for the maintenance of an adequate military force is not alltogether uninfluenced by the other powers whose nationals have residence

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orting..... Bright Outlook for Cambridge Radcliffe Team Is Announced Hueston Beats Arthur Church Kansas State and Kansas to Meet Football Popular in Tzecho-Slovakia Mrs. Watson Is Again Elected President

Cow-Carts and Pine-Cones

J. Libby, newly elected executive secretary of the National Council for the Limitation of Armaments, one of the non-official bodies now working for the success of the Conference.

Colonel Harvey, the American Ambassador, joined in the felicitations to Lord Bryce, and stated that he had done more in laying the foundations of the essential cooperation of England

"The national council is an outgrowth of a public sentiment so powerful and so widespread that its influence must prove a powerful support
to the Administration's effort to agree
with the other nations upon a common he other nations upon a common am for the limitation of arma-

"A clearing house of 29 organiza-"A clearing house of 29 organiza-tions which favor arms reduction, the national council represents between 5,000,000 and 7,000,000 people. Groups of the most diverse and varied nature all are united in their conviction of the imperative necessity that at least some part of the crushing burden of ne part of the crushing burden of

and farmers, finding their pocketbooks picked by the grim hand of war, cry aloud for a lightening of the tax burdens; women voters, seeing their chance for better schools, better health, better sanitation, the protection tion of maternity and infancy shoved aside because money is needed for warships, are espousing this eause as the first step in the women's program. Mothers and fathers of the children, who will be the victims of the next be done because no one could hold out the process. war—a war too terrible to be imag-ined—are pledging themselves to make against it. the next generation the heritage thout which all others are useless—the Conference on the

Mr. Libby assumed his position as executive secretary of the National Council after six years spent in study, travel and reconstruction work in Europe and the Orient, living during those years in 14 countries. As European commissioner for the American of the Old World. Such detachment Priends Service Committee, Mr. Libby traveled in Esthonia, Poland, Germany, Austria, Serbia and France, returning nced Direction reveled in Esthonia, Poland, Germany, Austria, Serbia and France, returning to this country last December. From that fact, and felt that it was their duty to join in saving civilization from to this country last December. From abroad. Mr. Libby stated that he believed the Japanese and English people were willing to go as far and even tarther than the American people in the limitation of armaments

"Nor are the French people militar-istic," he said. "They have had all they want of war. They are sick of war and sick of its results. They are, too, a thrifty people and feel keenly the burden of war taxation.

down in France. I have worked for many months in the Argonne, and have seen many instances of the meltng of suspicion and hatred through he intimate acquaintance between the French peasant and the German pris-oners allotted to him to aid in the reoullding of the devastated region.

It was announced yesterday by the General Committee on Limitation of Armament, of which Samuel Gompers is temporary chairman, that the national intercollegiate conference in session at Princeton University had session at Princeton University had Limitation of Armament and had slightest significance to the cause of disarmament and world peace, accepted the Secretary of the Navy, cording to Dr. Charles K. Edmunds. achieve of the Secretary of the Navy, cording to Dr. Charles K. Edmunds, to represent the intercollegiate move-

"Whereas, The General Committee on Limitation of Armament has been called into being for the purpose of arousing and crystallizing public opinion, to the end that the highest possible degree of success may attend the work of the International Contract of the conference of Limitation of Armament revised and nullified. The conference of ference on Limitation of Armament, revised and nullified. The conferees called by President Harding to meet and the public should not forget that

posed of leading men and women from all walks of life throughout the counat organized groups of that citizen-

tober 18 and 19, therefore be it

ence as a member of the General Committee on Limitation of Armament."

Lord Bryce Optimistic

Cordial Anglo-American Friendship Is First Step Required

cial cable to The Christian Science nitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Thursday) — That it was in the earnest cooperation That it was in the earnest cooperation of Britain and America and its influence upon other nations that there lay the best hope for the future pacifical leadership required to promote her nations of the leadership required to promote her nations of the English Speaking Union at a luncheon today. H. A. L. Flaher, Minister of Education, presided, and. higher caliber of Chinese diplomacy in speaking of Lord Bryce, said he had no doubt. Left to herself, he did not seek to meddle or to dictate needing our local affairs. It is, therefore, a great pity that a norther than had other nations to develop the leadership required to promote her nations of the leadership and plant there fatal germs in the world. That leadership was in process of the English Speaking Union at a luncheon today. H. A. L. Flaher, Minister of Education, presided, and. higher caliber of Chinese diplomacy in speaking of Lord Bryce, said he was the could have found, say uttered in the language of the statesman who believes in any of our national independence. Care of human instice!"

resenting there all that was best and finest in English culture and English public life.

had he observed such an attitude of friendliness to Great Britain as now existed in the United States America. The temperature was higher

Alluding to the Washington Conarmament under which the world staggars must be lifted.

"This great mass of public sentiment will be centralized through the National Council so that it may have expression. On the other hand, the first task of the council will be 'the moral calamity for America as well election. On the south first task of the council will be 'the moral calamity for America as well election. On the other hand, promi-

Dristiana Merriman of New York.

"Economic and altruistic motives ningle in the volume of public sentiment that already is pouring into our office. Business men, laborers, our office. Business men, laborers, where was the fleet that would challed the constitution of the leaders from the ocean any more than on the constitution of the extent of holding that any declaration other than giving support to the constitution should be regarded as "anarchy."

The support of the leaders from the constitution assumed by him. Some that any declaration other than giving support to the constitution should be rewhere was the fleet that would chal-lenge the fleet of Great Britain even Mississippi, one of the leaders from were it reduced below its present strength?

were a cause of war, and Americans were anxious that they should be reduced. That was why they wanted action. That was one reason why Americans on the Face question, attnough he agreed with the Executive that the question is a national, not a sectional one. He said:

"The President's speech was un-

Speaking of the probable results of the Conference on the general policy of the United States, Lord Bryce said that though the last presidential elec-

The first step toward this end was a cordial friendship between England and America-the two nations which understood one another, Their vital interest were the same, and their poli-cies could proceed on similar lines. "I do not agree with the statements the bitterness engendered by the pended mainly on the spirit which wars of 1870 and of 1914 will not die Great Britain showed, and, if a good beginning was made, the way should be clear for further cooperation

Honesty in Far East

Integrity of China Must Be Kept, Canton College Chief Says. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

d the General Committee on tion of Armament is to be of the

ngton on November 11, and other nations also had imposed their Vhereas, The General Committee will upon China in violation of her rights and of the open door policy.

try, representatives of the citizenship arrangement, by which the British of our country and of the various had exacted from the Chinese certain monopolistic rights in Chinese mining regions, to the exclusion of other

on, District of Columbia, Oc-and 19, therefore be it it; and to come to any stable agree-ment upon the Far Eastern situation, "Resolved, That this intercollegiate conference hereby expresses its enthusiastic approval of the work undertaken by the General Committee on Limitation of Armament, and that China, and they must place themselves Charles Donby the beauty diseases." Charles Denby is hereby directed to openly before the whole world as

> mistic about China's future, or of the States accepts an invitation to speak success of the Far Eastern conference, in such southern states as Georgia although he was not so sanguine of and Alabama and then finds it neces-the latter as he had been before cer-sary to lecture their people about tain official statements and surface the treatment of the Negro. As the developments had persuaded him to President is a native of Ohio, he candoubt the thorough sincerity of all the not possibly understand our situation nations which will discuss China at in the south, where the population is

PRESIDENT'S VIEW

Some Southern Senators Alone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -President Harding's plea for equal political and economic opportunity for its manifest truth." ference, Lord Bryce said he could not heart of the south, evoked both praise hope with which it was watched by the and censure from members of Con-American people. The attitude which gress.

development of sound public opinion, as Great Britain.

Why should Britain and America as well election. On the other hand, prominent from Secretary Hughes' letter to our temporary chairman, Miss Christiana Merriman of New York.

"Economic and altruistic motives"

"Economic and altruistic motives"

the south, was particularly severe in his criticism of the President's views America recognised that armaments on the race question, although he

he done because no one could hold out nates, was unfortunate in the extreme.

Apprehension Expressed

"Of course, every rational being desires to see the Negro protected in his life, liberty and property. I believe in giving him every right under that it was made up of just that sort the law to which he is entitled, but to encourage the Negro who in some states, as in my own, exceeds the white population, to strive through every political avenue to be placed upon equality with the whites, is a blow to the white civilization of this country that will take years to com-

"If the President's theory is carried political rights with the white man and white woman, then that means that the black man can strive to become President of the United States, hold Cabinet positions and occupy the places, as well as in all trades and professions.

"I am against any such theory, be-

best ideals of America. "The President is right in that the confined to any one section, and his unfortunate and mischievious utterance on the subject will be deprecated by people in every section of the country who believe in the preservation of white civilization.'

Views of Other Senators

Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from civilization? Ohio-"The President's ringing stateversities were represented in the could introduce and handle the sub-conference at Princeton, which ject of China with comparatively clean that does not change the situation. The country will applaud President grade; it will not stand still. Harding's clearness of statement and

patriotism of purpose.' even if it enables them to elect colored men to the United States Senate.

"We have one Negro in the New us nearer to agree York State Assembly and two on the few fundamentals. Dr. Edmunds, as an illustration, New York City Board of Aldermen, referred specifically to the Cassell and I cannot speak too highly of their

made by Senator Calder that the

principle, but I don't believe the race question can be solved by argument For that reason the President's talk will not do anything to improve the situation.

Georgia Senator Objects

Thomas E. Watson (D.), Senator China's sincere friends.

from Georgia—"It is an unfortunate thing when the President of the United

the Constitution of the United States America will be for America first; but

GAINS APPROVAL States to vote shall not be depied or misfortunes of others. It will stand abridged by the United States or any for the cooperations, the mutual help-state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, is the mankind needs to cheer and speed it fundamental law of the land.

"The colored citizen has, as of right

equal political and economical and educational rights with the white citi-zen. It was a timely utterance of the President, all the more necessary if there is any disposition to disagree to

A Plea for Peace

President Harding, in Georgia, Seeks Nation's Pledge in Its Behalf

ATLANTA, Georgia-Preaching a gospel of peace and unity for all mankind and pointing to the example of Henry W. Grady to show what one great leader accomplished in the work of "fashloning a new temple of concord and hope out of disappointment and sorrow incident to conflict." President Harding, in an address before the coming armament Conference. "It would be hard to find,"

President Harding, "a more fitting platform from which to preach a gospel of confidence, courage, and determination than is afforded here in your wonderful city of Atlanta. One who since the Civil War, and with almost comes to your metropolis of today canwith fire and sword, to discourage such of Mason and Dixon's line in the days a people as this, to extinguish enthusiasm, to daunt their matchless courage. What chance is there to keep down a people who, when you burn their house, rear in its place a palace of marble; and when amid the passions of war you drive them in thousands from their home, return in tens of thousands to build it into a metropolis? The reason why the South admiration are sadly dependent on sorecovered so soon from the war was of people. But I ought to say, bee I speak as a son of a veteran of that conflict, that the North had no desire to destroy. It was merely the combat for understanding, cruel though it was we commonly rejoice today

The Power to Survive

"It has seemed to me, many times the will to get down to work, to cease gets our immediate attention. which every American feels.

"Who would have ours less than the great rich, progressive, powerful, and cause I know it is impracticable, it is enlightened America which we justly and it is destructive of the boast today? Who would have it less a figure in the world than it has been in these years of crisis and disaster? race question is a national one and What friend of civilization, of Christianity, of human advancement, would have wished our part less than it has been? Who among us all is not proud that we were able to participate very notably in the rescue of humanity in the struggle which menaced its very existence? Who would have us relinquish now our service for a better

"Surely, we will go on, developing ment in defense of political and the nationality that has given us faith Negro question. President Harding is economic equality of individual oppor- and weight and power for the tasks of the past, knowing there are other actualities of racial relations he is tunity, with recognition of absolute tasks in the future which will demand divergence in things social and racial, the utmost we can contribute to them. is as courageous as it is true. There We have learned, along with the rest, the proprieties of the circumstances. The negotiations are being conducted ent as a member of the General of The General of The Christian Science Monitor yesent. Thirty-two colleges and uni-

"It has had a tremendous lesson, and I am one of those who firmly believe William M. Calder (R.), Senator that this lesson will be analyzed, from New York-"I applaud the Presi- tested, scrutinized, and made to afford dent's speech. It was a timely speech us at last a direction for future effort. and right to the point. I heartily in-lt is not possible to believe that all dorse the President's view that the lessons of all the yesterdays will Negroes should have political equality, have gone in vain. The increase of education, of the studious habit, of social consciousness, cannot but bring us nearer to agreement about some

The Gospel of Peace

"I believe, for instance, that every Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from family which has lost a member in New Jersey, indorsed the statement the struggle to save mankind from "Whereas, This intercollegiate conference is in full accord and sympathy with the purpose expressed in the
door policy had been directed.

Nor were the British and Japanese
alone in violating this policy. To

the General Commitland of uiscrimination against which the open
door policy had been directed.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator
from Nebraska—"All these racial
questions grow out of popular feeling.
is preferable to war, and that to train
is preferable to war, and that to train
is preferable to war, and that to train
is preferable to war, and that to train absolutism; every citizen-soldier who a world in the ways of peace is better than to prepare it for war. I would sincerity which an unselfish nation weaker peoples, greet you as a wise commands and yet make sure about our proper defense.

try that experiment. If, trying it, nathe brotherhood of man will be estabthe United States of America. We are ready to offer a helping hand in the equality, believing that all races new path. We have tendered our invitation, and the cordial acceptance Only a few selfish members of the which has come from every quarter leads to earnest hope for good results. We Americans have learned the les-Washington.

But of China's future Dr. Edmunds and McKinley spoke in Georgia, and said he had no doubt. Left to herself, he did not seek to meddle or to dicand systems, and decided forever in son, on both the national and world

man what every man who believes in any of our national independence, cacy of human justice!"

accepts whole-heartedly.

"The right of citizens of the United America, imagining to prosper by the in Doubting Wisdom or Prois to Maine. To criticize the support of Frank Expression of Policy Toward Negroes

It is as applicable to Alabama as it is to Maine. To criticize the support of ansured, of progress resumed, and righteous aspirations impelling ever provision is almost nothing less than anarchy.

"The colored citizen here are the support of the way to the brighter and better realm of peace restored and effectively assured, of progress resumed, and righteous aspirations impelling ever greater achievements and ever higher attainments."

Effect Is Estimated

President's Birmingham Speech as Viewed by Newspaper Editors

Following are comments by various American newspapers on President a margin of eight votes, failed of a Harding's address at Birmingham, iwo-thirds majority for the expulsion Alabama, this week, in which he said of Thomas L. Blanton (D.), Repre the Negro should have economic and sentative from Texas, for remarks political, but not social, equality with which he had printed in the Congresthe white man:

New York World

As a rule, the north has discussed the Negro problem, and the south has practice often conflicted, since they ment printing office. so seldom met. Mr. Harding has cartribution lies in the fact that he did counsel of the miners union, was not dodge it. In fact, Mr. Harding asks for the Negro the sort of justice which the north has been asking ever since the Civil War, and with almost ties involved as was to be found north their of the carpet-baggers. This is a concept easy to retain in Edinburgh, New York, or even Washington; very much harder to keep unblurred in Bombay or Birmingham. No two races can possess "complete uniformity" of ideals without merging completely; equality in the opportunities for knowledge, culture, achievement and cial equality; races do not live side by side without invidious comparisons.

Springfield Republican

and a battle to preserve the great Ark reminded us that even with all the armament, it is believed in Washingof the Covenant, in which preservation other "questions" pressing upon us, we cannot escape the gravest race life. Our relations with the Orient, to its ultimate conclusion, namely, in the period since the world war that the black person, either man or woman, should have full economic and woman, should have full economic and woman is the world at large might woman is the world with th well let us show it the marvel which is the Negro. Being only a domestic mingham, Alabama, in which he diswas wrought through a reunited and colored nation whose navy is inferior mending industrial and political only to Great Britain's and America's equality, has received general comrepinings and regrets, we have among are surrounded by race questions in highest places of public trust in the us erected here, out of the wreckage one form or another, and they are nation. It means that white women that our war wrought, a country in more exigent since the white race tore should work under black men in public which we may fitly take the pride itself half to pieces in the world war. President Harding's Birmingham speech thus becomes a not inappropriate prelude to the Washington conference on the subject of the human race.

Birmingham Age-Herald

President Harding offered a practical, common-sense solution of the race problem. His views coincide with the best thought in this part of the country, and will be cordially approved.

Birmingham Post

In common with many others, we have told the south how to meet the thoroughly versed in theory, but of the apparently not fully informed. It was a tactless address, and a violation of

It has taken some 60 years for a president of the United States, a Re- ence clear away it becomes more publican president, to pick the broken apparent that the republican claim is threads of understanding as they fell not so uncompromising as it seemed from the cold hand of the martyred to be and that the question of the Lincoln. If the speech was greeted in a measure of silence, it was because the speech was not a matter for cheering, but study. It was a wonderfully courageous speech.

President Congratulated

Negro Leader Praises Mr. Harding for His Alabama Speech Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-Marcus

wired President Harding as follows:

"Please accept the thanks of 400 -000,000 Negroes of the world for the splendid interpretation you have given spirit which Great Britain showed and of the race problems in your speech if a good beginning was made the not have you misconstrue. I believe at Birmingham. The Negroes of the it wholly consistent to preach peace world at this time, when the world and its triumphs in that convincing has gone wild in its injustice to and great statesman, and feel that with principles such as you stand for. 'Manifestly, mankind is disposed to humanity will lose its prejudices and

> "All true Negroes are against social Negro race believe in the social amalgamation of black and white.

> "The new Negro will join hands with those who are desirous of keeping the two opposite races socially pure and work together for the in-

NEWS SUMMARY

The threat of a national railroad executives, the leaders of the railway Franco-Turkish. United States Railroad Labor Board. At one of the joint conferences of the brotherhoods Judge Ben W. Hooper, vice-chairman of the Labor Board, presented a ruling by the board that no hearings for wage reductions would be permitted for one year, saying that fore the Conference on the Limitation this ruling would open the way to peace. Announcement of the end of the threat to strike followed the anp. 1

The House of Representatives, by sional Record and which are declared unworthy of the House. A vote of public censure was unanimously car ried. Mr. Blanton, in defense, said that his intentions had been and for the best, and that he desired dealt with it, nor have theory and to reform conditions in the govern-

The first overture in the Mingo mine Grad statue here yesterday, indi-cated his hopes and aspirations for the the south. He had nothing very new by the Senate Education and Labor The first overture in the undertaken gora the Franco-Kemalist accord, has to offer on the subject; his main con- Committee, which was made by the rejected by the operators in Washing- attributed to it in England. It does ton yesterday. They refused to have anything to do with the union as such, and one operator explained that by ignoring the organization it was hoped to weaken the power of the union In most respects it follows the lines of beyond all hope of recovery. p. 4

Plans for the establishment of a great live stock producers' association to secure for the stock raisers complete control of the marketing of their produce were announced in Washington yesterday by the American Farm Bureau Federation. This step follows close on the heels of the launching of the U.S. Grain Growers, Inc., and may be accepted as a challenge by lated that the territory must be the packers of the country, who now evacuated by the French in two control the markets.

With the assurance of practically speech at Birmingham, Alabama, has an agreement as to the limitation of

sisted that all the questions which mendation.

With the retirement of the Hellenic forces in Anatolia the war against the Kemalist Turks ceased to be the absorbing topic in Athens. Attention is now pointed toward the internal situation which is resolving itself into Conference, which might be called a struggle between the Royalists and the Liberals. Political intrigues are bringing the situation to a climax and the country may soon have to choose between revolution and the recall of Eleutherios Veniselos to power to cooperate with the King. King Constantine's prestige is on the wane and Greece sees no other solution to the impending crisis.

> Few obstacles stand in the way of Egyptian independence. Great Britain has agreed to abolish the protectorate on condition that a treaty of alliance is concluded in its place. There still remain the questions of safeguards for foreigners and protection for British communications. these two points opinions vary widely. in London between Sir Adly Pasha and the British Foreign Office.

As the mists of the Irish conferallegiance to the King hangs on the arrangement with regard to Ulster. Many Sinn Feiners favor county option for North Ireland, but this undoubtedly would be strenuously resisted by Ulster. Mr. Lloyd George has proposed that Monday be set aside for a discussion of the Irish conference in Parliament.

Lord Bryce has returned to England. At a gathering extending felicitations to him, he spoke of the relations between the United Kingdom and the United States. In the earnest coop-Garvey, president of the Universal eration between the two countries lay Negro Improvement Association, has wired President Harding as follows: the progress of mankind. The success of the forthcoming Conference at Washington depended mainly upon the would be clear for further cooperation.

> Franklin Bouillon's return to Paris CANADIAN PAGIFIC



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has lighted up the accord which has been reached by France and Kemalist Turks. The agreement, it 18 The threat of a national railroad said, does not promise a revision of the Sevres Treaty but confines itself to problems which are specifically

> Aristide Briand leaves Paris tomorrow for Washington. The necessary majority having been obtained in the Chamber of Deputies, he will be able to speak confidently in the name of France when he presents her case before the Conference on the Limitation policy of mediation in the Pacific discussion and insist on French security when the armaments problem is de-

FRANCO-TURKISH ACCORD OUTLINED

New Pact Confines Itself to Details of Frontiers and the Safeguarding of Economic Interests

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Thursday)-Franklin Bouillon, who has signed at Anarrived in Paris. It is strongly denied flatly that this accord has the character not promise in any sense a general revision of the Sevres Treaty with Turkey. It confines itself to problems the treaty elaborated at London in March by Aristide Briand and Bekir Samy Bey.

The Turko-Syrian frontier is maintained from the port of Alexandretta to the end of the railroad at Nezibin. Beyond that point it is modified and follows the old route of Nezibin to Djeziret Ibn Omar instead of curving toward the north.

With regard to Cilicia it is stipu months. The rights of minorities must be recognized as in the 1919 treaty with Poland. For Aleppo spe-The President, in his principal full cooperation in the effort to reach cial customs measures are taken to preserve its commercial importance. France's economic interests in Asia crease the scope of the Conference beyond that tentatively outlined by the Administration's coincided and the conference of influence. question of this country's domestic Administration's original agenda. p. 1 ments of instruction will be respected provided they spread no anti-Turkish

been dealt with in any form. GREEK MINISTERS ARRIVE IN LONDON

been liberated. Particularly is it in-

concern the Allies in general have not

French prisoners have

propaganda.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Thursday)-Demetrios Gounaris, the Greek Premier, with Mr. Baltazzi, the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived Along with A. last night. Rangabé, the Greek Minister in London, they had a long interview with Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at the Foreign Office



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Driving With Granny

harness, and the past comes abling back upon one like an ava-the of dried flowers. What matter here are a few thistles to remind that the past was not all iff of wet alder or the squeak of that the past was not all rose ver and gray timothy; you can ays pick out the thistles and the is all the better for the contrast. en Granny had thistles—a tongue arper than thistles, but a heart so in it left nothing without to be

Those were the days of ominous grown-ups, cross dogs and big boys who stole your cap and brought tears to your eyes. Luckily you were with Granny most of the time. Nothing could get past her red calico apron, which flapped the whole world in the face from either door, and when you sallied afield in the shadow of her small black bonnet opposition went down like tenpins, and you were as secure as though you were were as secure as though you were in the rectory garden. Sons and daughters having flown the nest you paturally inherited their shares of eneral, and so when there was to an expedition of any kind, from a limb to the attic to a jog to the farm, es, learning to be a scholargypsy rather than a parson and to find adventure on every bush. Almost your earliest adventure with

ranny clings about a country drive. ng out, must have groceries ed for patronizing the livery For Granny was a great ian, having ridden bareback child, and what she did not about nags she was too cute o reveal. Let the rest take to cances. The feel of reins across a dashboard meant more to her than all the padpoles and tent-pegs in the nce. And so at length we came to the shore over against Island and behold! there was a breakwater man of rocks and planks connecting it with the mainnd. Anyone but Granny, of course, ald have hitched the horse to a ree and crossed on foot, but seeing hat there was width for the wheels dumfounding the clan inflating her reputation through 't was a gloriwater has become badly mauled by peculiar note like the creaking of gates. The nest is built in the upper point out the place with pride and part of a furze bush, usually in the decrease and most prickly place. a detail or two thrown in by

It was not long after that Uncle Thede essayed to be a farmer, with a horse, a cow, a pig and a hatch of chickens. Garry had the feet and figure of a plow horse, but his uses were manifold. Sometimes he was a river, sometimes even a farm horse, when squeezed between the straight, in spite of steep hills, broken culverts and roadside tête-à-têtes. To you, whose feet dangled midway be-tween seat and floorboards, the pace was terrific enough, demanding the was terrific enough, demanding the services or both hands at every "thank-you-ma'am." Garry had the makings of a philosopher. He never got excited, never complained, even when pebbles rolled from under him, bringing him to his knees. "Hold up, there," admonished Granny 20 times to the minute; but whether it was hold up or get up, or anything but whose up, it was all the same to Garry, who forged stolidly ahead without even a switch of acknowledgment.

a switch of acknowledgment.
Granny was a true democrat. No farmer's rig could get by without an exchange of formalities. "Good morning," bows Granny in her sweetest manner, and "Good day to yer, Mum," returns the stranger, touching his brim with his whip. You wondered how Granny came to know so many people. But when it was a country parson, no matter what the denomination, the road would be blocked to traffic for 10 minutes at least.

Yes, though the drive was long there

be overlooked, for it creeps about in a furtive manner among the gorse billing the roadway with switching tails and crumpled horns, or a flock of hissing geese, or an inhospitable mongrel warning us to be gone. But you were glad to arrive at the half-way brook and the old lumber mill with the brambles sprouting through the rusty boilers. While Garry sucked at the icy shallows you opened up the lunch basket and spread out the jam annowiches and fruit. After food you would lie flat and press your face against the topas water, keeping a country. He sings as sweetly as a fruit stands. Since the apples had been sold, there had been sold, the sold, the sold, the sold had the stores had been sold, the sold, the sold had sold had the stores, while dark the sold h

rabbit in the underbrush, but most on the common, a pair of red-backed of her conversation was with Garry or the passing stranger. Thus you the passing stranger. Thus you got on familiar terms with many a with briars or other creepers which roadside flower and bird and as for damp twilight odors you could interpret them all again with your eyes into the middle of the bush and looks shut tight—cedars and alders, ferns, and bullrushes and mucky ponds against the sky, but hidden from outchoked with arrowheads. Then the red west would begin to cool, showing a thin lemon-rind of moon in its midst, smaller, lined with feathers instead of white church and the schoolhouse the size of a doll's house, and turning to the left began to recognize old landmarks, such as the Swartze's cattle.

If the common is lucky enough to the Jones' maples and the Monteiths'

barn.
Suddenly a gleam from the study lamp pierced the thinning alders and you heard your uncle shout at the sound of your wheels. Garry went through the gate almost at a run. Then it was open arms and dancing dogs and pancakes with molasses—what more would you want after a long drive?—and finally a slow stumble to the slant-ceiled bedroom, where through the small window you could sniff the night smells and stare out

patch of sandy or gravelly land left in addition to that brand they delight in the most inhospitable of the nest. Even then one may uliar to grandmothers in ground and can only be discouraged by search for several minutes, with the enrichment of the soil. In April the nest not a yard away in full view gorse is a mass of gold, and later in Where the ground is quite wet the year the heather which grows beou could be sure of being taken into partnership. Thus one saw considerable of life and under the best of circuits sandy soil and a line of them are with purple. Scotch firs flourish on flushed. They spring out of the bog this sandy soil and a line of them are at one's feet and fly up with rapid frequently silhouetted against the sky turns and twists. Usually, however, on the edge of the common. At places a search of the place where they have clumps of the firs have been planted risen fails to reveal a sign of the nest. on mounds on the highest part of the common. The Scotch firs are not indigenous to the south of England, and their introduction is said to date from and what better excuse the enthusiasm for the Highlands aroused by Scott's poems and novels. Beyond the trees can be seen-if the common lies high-rolling country, consisting often of ridges one behind the other. Southward lie the Weald of Sussex and the line of the South Downs. Northward are the towers and chimneys of London

Of the many birds that haunt these ons perhaps the most numerous is the linnet, whose song or cry will be heard directly one comes in sight of the furze. The linnet is well known as a cage bird, but in captivity the cocks do not assume such a bright red breast and head in spring as in the wild state. Linnets are always on the move and appear to spend a great part of the nesting season in bands, which cross and recross the common, perching on the topmost sprays of the gorse bushes, sometimes singing and some-times calling to one another with a peculiar note like the creaking of gates. The nest is built in the upper densest and most prickly place.

Chaffinches will be seen and heard on the common. They do not nest in the gorse, however, but in a large thorn bush, or more often in a crotch one of the neatest to be found, being built of wool and moss, bound down with spiders' webs into a very small

compass. The greenfinch's long-drawn note is certain to be heard on a warm morn- raised in any other part of the coun- made from the bark of the lemon ood four miles an hour. He could ing on the common. It is a strange to command, in England, prices that to command among all the musical bird to command, in England, prices that to command, in England, prices that to command, in England, prices that appear handsome to M ine farmers."

But what of the New Hampshire the greenfinch is too lazy to sing. The But what of the New Hampshire was the delightful ocean to the country."

The state of steep hills, broken the greenfinch is too lazy to sing. The state of steep hills, broken the greenfinch is a hugh. It is a strange to the country, and that "they are good enough this cust tree. One may be sure that to command, in England, prices that appear handsome to M ine farmers."

But what of the New Hampshire of read and baseh and palm.

about on the tops of the furze bushes and warbling. His white throat dis-

willow wren is one of the songs most lievable price, in the city seven miles frequently heard.
On one or two Surrey commons the

Dartford warbler is still found. This nificent showing on the trees, were interesting bird is now very much reduced in numbers in spite of the efforts made to protect it. The Dartford warbler is a small dark-brown making them especially attractive to traffic for 10 minutes at least.

Yes, though the drive was long there was always something to sustain the interest, either in the form of a herd of black and white cows, looking ex-

you would lie flat and press your face against the topaz water, keeping a watchful eye on the officious minnows as you drank. A kingfisher would scold you as it flashed past; maybe a little emerald frog would flop the water a few inches from your nose. It was a wonderful spot.

"Come now, Garry," encouraged Granny, picking up the reins, and you stumbled over the ford and through the corduroyed alder-swamp, one talked little on such a trip; there was too much to see and think about. Granny would point out a racing chipmunk or a motionless partridge.

These men have certainly earned, by their untiring industry, the handsome prices their apples are commanding on both sides of the Atlantic, which appens to pass too close to the bush the has selected for his throne. The winchat may be distinguished from the stonechat by the white streak over the good mines soon be learnt. Both these birds are very clever at concealing the whereabouts of their nest.

If there are good-sized thorn bushes

for the me of the second of the community

and it was cozy to snuggle as close mud, and is often decorated with to Granny as you could. The road scraps of paper. The eggs are a very had become very wild with spruces on handsome pale orange, spotted near either flank and few clearings to put the larger end with crimson. The redthem in their place. But at last you backed shrike has a grey head with a came to the crossroads and the little bold black mark across the eye. The

possess a patch of marshy ground several other interesting birds will be found. The peewit or lapwing will certainly certainly be nesting here in the spring, and his walling cry of "peewit" will accompany the wanderer across the common. The peewlt nests on the but using a little depression such as that left by a cow's hoof in the soft earth. A few grasses are arranged round the bollow, and four sharply pointed eggs are laid. These are the famous plovers' eggs. The bird is very wary at nesting time and is usually off her nest before approach can be made to it. The best way to find the nest is to locate it as nearly be made to it. The best way to as possible, then stalk the sitting bird, and as she rises, take the line on which she appears and walk along it. Even then it is difficult to find the The typical Surrey common is a atch of sandy or gravelly land left taken simultaneously by a second peruncultivated because of its lack of soil. son from another angle is a pretty Gorse bushes cover the common, for sure way of hitting on the exact site

> Where the ground is quite wet and rushes and sphagnum moss replace the heather, snipe will most likely be Snipe can be recognized in flight when far off by the peculiar quivering mo-tion of their wings. Their presence overhead may also be detected by the bleating sound which the birds make. duced by the spread-out feathers of the tail. The bird makes little spasmodic dives as it flies, with wide spread tail, and the movement causes the "bleat." Kind-hearted persons have been known to turn out of their which was bleating, but they have had

to return without finding it. The foregoing birds inhabit the commons of Surrey during spring and summer, and bring up their broods there. In the migration seasons and during the winter a great many others will be seen, but these are not truly birds of the gorse and heather like the species described.

LETTERS

Apples in New Hampshire

"Success in Apple Raising," it may be true that the apples of Maine are "finer in color and flavor than those

Among the warblers the whitethroat is the most noticeable. This is a very the prospects for a winter's supply, delicate bamboo, and then dips noisy little bird, continually flitting from certain trees whose fruit is parand warbling. His white throat distinguishes him at once. The nest may the birds when they are building or have young. It is built of fine grasses low down in a small bush.

Willow wrens and chiff chaffs are also abundant, particularly the former, and the falling cadence of the long sweet almost unbe-

The Robinsons, which made a mag-

A VISIT TO YAP

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor Next month the nations will bend their heads, like entomologists discussing a rare bug, over a coconut and coral dot in the Pacific, the almost invisible center of a circumference which encircles the world. Yet the visitor to this western outpost of the Caroline Islands, the famous islet of Yap, finds it difficult to think of international strategy and law while he stands beneath palm trees and sees ponderous stone money-wheels which have lumbered down the centuries. Although gapped by time, these wheels still defy the dense weeds which are only the children of today.

As well think of a power plant in the ruins of Pompeii as of cable landing stations and Leagues of Nations in connection with Yap. Why surely the dispute between Washington and

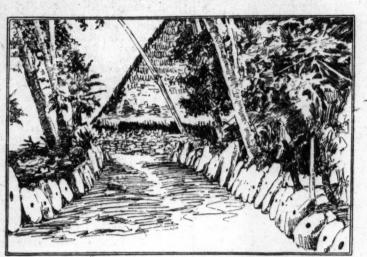
This is not the first time, however, that history has placed her little finger on the reefs and beaches of Yap. Back on the horizon there was a time when this island, or a greater land of which it was the highest point, was the home

than the light brown Polynesian, and would not have his son called, because than the light brown Polynesian, and their language appears to be a he had no desire to be followed by all the sheep dogs of the neighborhood type, with a tinge of Malay and Japanese, and a checkering of Polynesian. From the decision of the literary trifles who spent much of his principally chiefe and had almost life in his anecdotage that the inhabprincipal chiefs-one had almost life in his anecdotage that the inhabthe fact that each is always addressed

Active and indolent by turns, quickbuffoons, these natives of Yap have been richly endowed by nature What will be the future of these children of the twilight under the reign of the Rising Sun?

OF NAMES

here huddle up a gallymafry of diverse articles." So begins the forty-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monito A bai or lodge in Rul district, South Tomil Harbor

of terraces, and the high-gabled coun- said Essaye XLVI.

the rôle of the dove.

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signature of this enormous white currency, each with its center hole, you are tempted with its center hole, you are tempted. No of this enormous white currency, each an otherwise well-loaded table. to imagine the white hoods and eyelets of the Ku Klux Klan. The money-Apropos of your recent editorial, natives have found more modern substitutes, for small coin at any rate, in shell money, the sun-dried kernel of

the greenfinch is too lazy to sing. The nest may be found in a bush. It is a much larger and clumsier structure than the chaffinch's nest and is largely composed of coarse roots interwoven with wool and moss. The yellowhammer is the commonest bunting here, and his well-known song is to be heard all day long when the hen bird is sitting on her eggs in a furze bush.

But what of the New Hampshire apples? That the apple crop there apples? In the earliest dawn crystal waters still, there are apples in New Hampshire setting of reef and beach and palm. In the earliest dawn crystal waters friend. Just before day thrusts his torch rudely over the horizon, the tall palm trees on the shore bend and divide the waters with their many fringed fingers, while a maiden spreads far out from the shore her wonderful robe of fern, and moss and

those long voyages which have knit the Pacific in so many curious bonds. If the visitor prefers to saunter lazily across surfaces, he sits upon a bambo raft, 4 inches deep, and is leisurely propelled by a pole.

Yap has its social distinctions, its Ulu-Uleg, or religious guides, its Pilung or chieftains, and its Pimlingai or bondsmen. F. W. Christian, whose delightful work on the Carolines is almost a textbook of Yap, believes that the slave class are of an earlier race and were conquered by fresh settlers. They are darker than their rulers, their hair is more curly, and their pronunciation is slightly different. The ruling class are far darker

it went daring navigators, bestriding and thee, John Florio, for Englishing the seas in stout canoes and finding it so well. This, too, shall be a gallytheir way by the stars,—you will find mafry, and as I find on consulting the the same names today for the stars in ever-wise Skeat and Mayhew that the islands spread over 1,800,000 French word galimafree means a dish square miles of land and sea. Even the made by hashing up remnants of food. tropical undergrowth cannot hide the it will not be out of place to begin stone-blocked roads, the embankment by stealing a few morsels from the

cil lodges. This low-lying flotsam, "It is as pleasant to distribute the very beautiful in its green velvet of tables by the names of the assistants palm and its white fringes of coral, as it was unto Geta the Emperor, who still cherishes a strange version of the would have all his messes or dishes Flood in which an albatross played served in at his table orderly according to the first letters of their names: But what people since chronicies as for examples, those that began with began ever used their millstones as noney! The comparison is irresistible were all served in together; and so when the visitor beholds the quaint limestone money of Yap, some of it 12 feet in diameter. When you see a row puffed rice and praline chocolate to

"Item, shall not succeeding posterity say that our modern reformation hath been exact and delicate, to have not lender and banker of Yap has little only oppugned and resisted errors and nest is To the Editor of The Christian Science fear of thieves and his money is very Monitor:

To the Editor of The Christian Science fear of thieves and his money is very wices, and filled the world with devo-much "on deposit." Of course the tion, humility, peace and every other kind of virtue, but even to have combated their ancient names of baptism Charles, Lewis, Francis, to people the the coconut (copra) and rough mats world with Methusalem, Ezechiel, made from the hark of the lemon Malachi, much better feeling of a lively faith?". The answer is in the negative, and you have a tongue in your cheek, O Michael. And thereby we the name of Mungo: there was a saint Mungo, and therefore a St. Mungo's day, and the need of a hymn to celebrate it, but surely the hymnologist was too optimistic when he began the first verse with-

Mungo! by that name so sweet Our children we shall call.

Obviously his own children had already been named Tom, Ted and Bob. But there was Mungo Park of course. Item, Bob, introduced here quite thoughtlessly: that was the name which Mr. Midshipman Easy's father

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vegetables; Mr. Pitt has been detected stealing a blanket; while the Duke sition of Indian pottery. of Bedford has been known to beg for an old nail."

a quarrel of antiquarians about a piece of precious pottery or an ax of the stone age!

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor names being set out in the stone age to their nobles in links of iron, these hatrix or binding materials which names being set out in the stories for lower forms in order that histories for lower forms in order that herbs, all are shuffled up together. herbs, all are shuffled up together we may succinctly understand the true points on Penobscot waters shows this under the name of a sallade. Even so spirit of the Puritan revolution. It is sand to be of the same general upon the consideration of names I will a good thing that the custom has not make-up.

"As it consists of the component lasted, and on the whole present day "As it consists of the component tastes are better; were it not so, the minerals which form granite and government would be well advised to apparently in similar proportions, and sixth chapter of the Essayes of abolish names by act of Parliament as the particles are not rounded by of a civilization far beyond the mental Michael Lord of Montaigne as trans- and let every one be called Smith with abrasive wear, it is clear that the sweep of its present peoples. To this lated by John Florio. And a very center the natives of the Pacific for a good gallymafry it is. I thank thee, to be extracted from some millionaire stead of sand or broken shells for thousand miles paid tribute, and from Frenchman, for teaching me that word, for the privilege of being Smith No. 1. tempering the clay of their pottery.

among names the most important is the individual grains, particularly John Bull, at least in this country cleavage faces of feldspar, being 1/4 called England, but really the British inch across. So much for its composi-Isles. John Bull was the invention of tion. John Arbuthnot and will ever remain his chiefest claim to remembrance.

name of a perfect one-acter by A. A. from % inch to 1 inch in thickness. Milne. A humorous cynic leaves £50,— They vary in color, too, but are 000 in his will to two leading and mostly weathered shades of lightrival politicians on condition that they reddish brown, grays, deep brick reds both consent to change their name to and black. Their color and firmness Wurzel Flummery: the cynic specu-lated much as to whether either would they were burned. The markings on succumb to the indignity; events prove these shards give us some idea-but that both do.

the French Revolution there was a of the pots may be estimated from the gentleman who passed uneasy nights curve of the larger pieces. ecause of his name; it was Le Roy. Finally he managed to get the local here, another there, but once in a while soviet to change it to something else. in digging about the site of an ancient The same sort of thing has happened village or camp a little group will at an epoch close to the present

his wrath at what Florio calls fustian a study of these small remnants it termes, that is, names which sound would appear that the Indians of well but mean hardly anything at all: When I hear our architects mouth- tery other than that designed only for out those big and rattling words of culinary purposes.
pilasters, architraves, cornixes, fron"It is not probab Corinthian and Dorike works, and such like fustian termes of theirs, I cannot let my wandering imagination from a sodaine apprehension of Apollidonius his pallace, and or ten, it represents a step upward in I find by effect that they are the seely and decayed peeces of my kitchen door. Doe but heare one pronounce Metonymia, allegory, etimologie, and other such trash-names of grammar, would you not think they meant some forme of rare and

and words that concerne your chamber-maids tittle-tattle." In the same way there is a minute plant which bends to the earth under the weight of the name galvobdolon conglomerata, surely a worse piece of "trash-name" and "fustian terme than that of the flower of which it was

strange language: They are titles

said that man,

MAINE POTTERY

written the Elder Statesmen-there is itants of St. Johanna "among other Maine, and particularly for Indian no appeal, and the deference shown to whimsical customs" ask sailors who pottery, has recently been completed these rulers may be understood from happen to touch at their somewhat by Walter B. Smith. While complete isolated island for English names for vessels cannot seem to be discovered, as Ye, never as Thou. The chiefs are the model upon which the native patterns himself in all things.

Isolated Island for English Rames of Vessels cannot seem to be discovered, their children, believing that a potency broken pieces, potsherds (sherds or will come to them for having one. Shards as they are oftener called) are not rare. He says that after one befreely given by our tars. Thus when not rare. He says that after one bewitted yet docile, strangely unmoral they come to visit ships which stop at comes accustomed to notice these and yet with excellent traits, stoics the island, it has happened that things he will even recognize here and the island, it has happened that things he will even recognize here and Charles Fox has humbly solicited the washing of linen, and the Prince of sites considerable quantities of sand Wales requested a preference for his sites considerable quantities of sand

"An examination of this sand, or better, a close scrutiny of pulverized Item, we have all heard enough in shards shows small grains of quartz. the schools of Praise-God Barebones, and Bind-their-kings-in-chains-and-other minerals in the burned clay

Item, if nicknames be included Once in a while it is rather coarse,

"The shards naturally vary much in size but it is rare to find one more Item, Wurzel Flummery: this is the than a few inches across. They are frequently an erroneous one-of their Item, at the time of the Terror in ornamentation. The diameter of some

"Most shards are found singly, one be found pretty well bunched. Item, positively the last and to form rarely, enough shards are thus found our catalog into true cyclical shape in one spot to permit the restorlet us return to Montaigne and hear ation of a nearly complete vessel. From Maine were not entirely without pot-

> "It is not probable that such pottery has been made or used here for, at least, two and a half centuries.. It is possible that some of it antedates the days of Columbus. But, two centuries the scale of civilization; it shows the efforts of these Indians to better the conditions of their everyday life; it illustrates their striving to create beauty of form, to give expression to art instincts."



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Special to The Christian Science Monitor WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Plans for the establishment of a great live-stock producers association seure for the stock raisers of the STATE'S PARDONING United States complete control of the marketing of their produce were anounced here yesterday by the Ameri-

The step taken by the federation ganise the producers into a cen-selling organization on a co-tive basis follows close on the sels of the launching of the U.S. Grain Growers, Inc. The organization of the grain growers and the cattle raisers into central selling agencies is part of the federation's plan to make the American farmer a vital factor in the market and to substitute his control at least in part for the agencies which have hitherto held

The details of the proposed producers' organization were worked out by a committee of 15, appointed by J. R. Howard, president of the Farm Bureau Federation who is actively disorder in the strike of paper mill workers at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, on July 2, and was sentenced to four of the greatest organizing movements months in jail.

In pardoning

As the creation of the U. S. Grain the grain growers intrenched in the markets and the exchanges, the pro- strong." ducers' organization intends to do ducers' organization intends to do Judge Reid insists that the strike sentative from Wyoming, the Repub-for the cattle raisers through their has not been settled, and that picket-lican leader of the House, failed of own representatives what has been sin Federation of Labor is backing done formerly entirely by the great the Governor in the first case on quired. Six Democrats voted for expulsion; 31 Republicans against a pulsion; 31 Republicans against a puls

packing companies of the country.
The plan is, in fact, a challenge to continued packer supremacy.

A national live-stock producers' ratification conference is to be hold in Chicago on November 10 to pass on the plans formulated by the committee appointed by Mr. Howard. The main by Mr. Howard. The main

atures of the proposal are:
"The formation of a great national
e-stock producers' organization built ent live-stock marketing; the establishment at the terminals of producers' live-stock commission associations, with allied stocker and feeder Japanese workers, declared illethroughout the length and breadth of this country that at least some of you operative live-stock shipping ions; the working out of an rate with the American Farm Bureau hear the case. Two points are to be de-federation and the state farm cided, first, whether the crop contract Federation and the state farm bureaux; the interpretation of live-stock statistics and cooperation with the American Farm Bureau Federation in extending the market for meat."

Organization ' leeded

Commenting on the need of such agencies a statement from the federa-

"The average farmer is not in close enough contact with live-stock marketing conditions, particularly market States. tations and the various market and grades of live stock to his stock to advantage. Through the Cooperative Livestock Shipping Association, the individual Council of Ambassadors today decided the railroad situation, which had been right your doctrines are. farmer is afforded an opportunity, at that former Emperor Charles shall expunged from the Record, in Galetz, to give the membership of the House minimum cost, to place his live stock be taken on board the British gunboat to give the membership of the House an opportunity to inspect it and pass on the open market and to receive for it what the market will pay for the grade of live stock which he has for sale. Further, he has a reliable and respecting the definite consultations respecting the definite will be my last speech in the House,"

It is all the final decision of the powers, who are to have further consultations respecting the definite will be my last speech in the House,"

It is all the final decision of the powers, who are to have further consultations respecting the definite will be my last speech in the House,"

It is all the final decision of the powers, who are to have further the final decision of the powers, who are to have further the final decision of the powers, who are to have further the final decision of the powers. personal relative at the sale.

We have long felt the need of a national organization representative of a very large number of the rank and file of live-stock producers in all parts of the country. Such an asso-ciation, properly financed and directed, should be able to represent wisely and with authority live-stock producers in-terests wherever and whenever they cerned. In studying the situation the committee has come to feel that such an organization can best be

built with more efficient live-stock marketing as its primary purpose."

The report provides that the Ter-minal Commission Association shall on much as do existing old line nies, with the essential differhed on a cost basis. Regular

Make-up of Com

Memberships are available only to bona fide live-stock producers. The membership fee of the shipping association in the Terminal Commission Association is fixed according to the mount of business transacted. In elect the board of directors of the Terminal Commission, the rep-esenta-tion is allotted according to the amount of business transacted. In act, this idea is followed throughout

mmission association is in the ands of a board of directors varying om five to 11 in number, depending the size of the market. The direcserve for three years and must one fide producers at the time

The National Livestock Producers association will be incorporated to alfill the needs voiced in the preamble took a hand in the Kansas the plan. Its membership will induce individuals, cooperative shipping medicions into the territory.

STOCK RAISERS PLAN associations and terminal commission TO CONTROL SALES

Producers Association to Be on Cooperative Lines Expected to Threaten the Domination of National Packing Companies

Bracial to The Christian Science Monitor

Report of Cooperative Lines Expected to Threaten the Domination of National Packing Companies

Bracial to The Christian Science Monitor

Bracial to The Christian Science Monitor

Associations and stocker and feeder companies. No membership fee will be charged. A national board of directors of the Terminal commission associations will govern. Each terminal commission associational board. The voting power of each national director will be gauged by the volume of business transacted by his terminal commission association. The national board of directors will be entirely associations will govern. Each terminal commission associational board. The voting power of each national director will be gauged by the volume of business transacted by his terminal commission association will be entitled to representation on the national director will be gauged by the volume of business transacted by his terminal commission association will be entitled to representation on the national director will be gauged by the volume of business transacted by his terminal commission associations will govern. Each terminal commission associations will be gauged by the volume of business transacted by his terminal commission associations will govern. Each terminal commission associations will be gauged by the volume of business transacted by his terminal commission associations will be gauged by the volume of business transacted by his terminal commission associations will be gauged by the volume of business transacted will select an executive committee of not less than three. The national board will be supported financially

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

to grant a pardon in a case of con-

would carry the controversy to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

In pardoning him, Governor Blaine said that to have him serve out his time after the strike had been settled "will only give force to the fast-Growers, Inc., was intended to get growing public feeling that the law is an instrument to be used only against the weak and in favor of the

Judge Reid insists that the strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor SAN FRANCISCO, California

Through agreement between counsel, alien land law, will come up for derly marketing program by the argument in the United States District and of directors of the National Court here on November 18. This is ducers Association; the one of the most important cases to be stablishment by the same agency of heard in the federal court in California this year, and three judges will

comes under the inhibitions of the state alien land law, and, second, if it forming the basis of the charge is of does so come under this law, whether such a character that it cannot be prethe law itself is constitutional, be- sented on this floor. Were I to cite or cause it prevents the free action of even to offer a small portion of these contracts, and because it violates the words, I should myself be a subject to treaty agreements between Japan and expulsion. Anyone speaking the words the United States. The law forbids any contained in the Congressional Record white land-owner in California from would be subject to fine and imprisonleasing, in any shape or form, any land in this State to any person not can say no more in regard to the eligible to citizenship in the United States.

CUSTODY OF FORMER EMPEROR

place of internment. Malta is at present most favored.

EXPANSION IN STATE INDUSTRY Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Washington-One hundred and forty-three new factories began operations in this State during the first six months of 1921, accord- due time to prepare for his trial and ing to figures prepared by the sec-retary of the local manufacturers association.

during this time, the total number of nesses, to be heard by counsel, and, additions is 96.

NEW CUBAN OBSERVATORY HEAD HAVANA, Cuba-Dr. José G. Millas has been drawn, means that if every ommission rates will be has been appointed director of the Cuban National Observatory, of which will be charged, but he has been assistant director. Dr. service can be rendered for less mills, after taking a special course in astronomy at Chicago University, ed to the patrons on a patronage served at Yerkes Observatory and the naval observatory at Washington, in addition to the United States Weather Bureau.

> JAPANESE CRUISERS ARRIVE Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-On their way around the world, the Japanese cruisers Yakumo and Idjuma, with ernment printing office. Desperate try of men famous in statesmanship midshipmen in training, arrived here situations demand extreme means." annual meeting of the delegates to midshipmen in training, arrived here situations demand extreme means." and arms to the admirable suggestion the board of directors of the yesterday. They came via the Panama He cited instances in the public rec-Canal and San Francisco.

LAUNCHING DATE SET

NEWPORT NEWS, Virginia - The battleship West Virginia, under construction here, will be launched November 19, it was announced yesterday. Miss Alice Mann of Bramwell, West Virginia, has been designated

MEDIATORS SENT TO KANSAS

troubles yesterday by sending two

PUBLIC CENSURE OF

Vote of Expulsion Failing by Small Margin, Unanimous Resolution of Condemnation Is Passed-Mr. Blanton Replies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

-Saved from expulsion as a member of the House of Representatives by a scant margin of eight votes, Thomas POWER QUESTIONED L. Blanton (D.), Representative from Texas, was ordered to appear before the House yesterday afternoon and from its Western News Office

was publicly censured by the Speaker,

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin— Taking

Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts, issue with the power of the Governor upon the unanimous verdict of his colleagues.

Led before the rostrum by the tempt of court, A. H. Reid, of Wausau,
Wisconsin, circuit judge, issued an stood silently before the assembled membership of the House, and galleries packed with spectators, as Speaker Gillett severely reprimanded him for abusing the privileges of the House by printing in the Congressional Record highly improper language and causing it to be circulated into thousands of home and libraries throughout the country.

"Because of that," said the Speaker,
"I have been directed to pronounce, and I hereby pronounce upon you, the

censure of the House." The scene was the climax of one of the most dramatic incidents in the discredited member passed out of the door into the lobby, he collapsed and later closeted himself in his private

Majority for Expulsion

The resolution of expulsion, offered by Frank W. Mondell, Repreadoption by a vote of 203 to 113, a This vote failing, Finis J. Garrett, Representative from Tennessee, the Democratic leader, offered tivity. a substitute resolution demanding that Mr. Blanton be publicly censured by A Natural Alliance the Speaker of the House.

The argument of those opposing expulsion was aptly expressed by Edmoment of debate, who said: send him out, expel him from this gal under the California State this country that at least some of you

Mr. Mondell was quickly on his feet. "Mr. Speaker, we hail that issue," he shouted.

Offering his resolution, Mr. Mondell, after citing the instances surround-ing the printing of the objectionable matter, proceeded to indict Mr. Blanton in the following words:

"Unfortunately the subject matter ment, under the laws of the land. We Mr. Blanton's Speech

Arising to defend himself. Mr.

Mr. Blanton said dramatically. "In the laws that we pass here, Mr. Speaker, governing the conduct of citizens, concerning one charged with an offense for which punishment may be inflicted, we require that he must be confronted with witnesses whom he has the right to crossexamine, and after he has been given when a prima facie case is established against him by competent testimony beyond a reasonable doubt he is given As 47 concerns went out of business an opportunity to present his own witupon conviction, has an appeal. There is no appeal from conviction in this case. A conviction in this case, from the manner in which the resolution one of the 314,000 constituents of mine in the Seventeenth District of Texas desire to send me back here you would not let me come. So there is

> Printing Office Conditions Reciting the instances leading up to be of service to my country under gress and the Administration of the stand in.
>
> awful conditions existing in the gov
> "We ow

no appeal.

if you think best, and I will take my medicine. They say that I am a hard have made the Old World new: the fighter, but my fight seems about over in the House. Show me an adversary that I have ever hit below the belt. I have never said one word about the House of Representatives that I have not stood before it and said to your

"I do not apologize to you, because WASHINGTON, District of Columbia J do not believe I have done wrong. Maine, "orney-General Ransford W. The federal Department of Labor It was suggested that I resign. If Shaw said in reference to the new took a hand in the Kansas coal mine your people have given you a solemn Treasury Department regulations that Washington and you have been work- legal's for medicinal purpo

ing in their service, with the Constitu-MEMBER BY HOUSE ou send that commission back to your people, or would you retain it? cannot send it back to them."

ANGLO-AMERICAN POLICY ACCLAIMED

Admiral Lord Beatty, in New York Address, Declares the Alliance Is a Natural One. to Be Always Protected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-"We have cemented our mutual respect by our tertative agreement, with the manhood and our wealth in the comhonor by the Pilgrims of the United States, yesterday. years ago, by that great man and great President, Andrew Jackson, can history of the two nations is calcurespect and to carry convictions to the minds of both that it is their policy to preserve the most cordial relations.

"It is not to be expected, indeed it is humanly impossible, that both countries should be in perfect agreeecent history of Congress. As the ment at all times, and when differences do arise in international affairs they are called 'incidents,' and much can be made of them by those who delight in making mischief and scandal-but if we know one another well enough and trust one another completely enough, the mischiefmaker can strive in vain.

"For my own part I discount utterly the possibility of serious difficulties arising between our two countries -our every interest, our every instinct binds us together. I believe absolutely in the necessity for the closest intercourse between the United States and Great Britain in every sphere of ac-

"It is not a question of bolstering up an artificial, man-made allianceit is a question of keeping alive and ward W. Pou (D.), Representative awake the communion which is right from North Carolina, in the closing and natural between our two peoples. "As to the great Conference

is about to take place at Washington, House, and you will raise an issue the world will wait and watch with supreme interest its deliberations and decisions, and nowhere more so than in the British Empire, full of hope that the meeting in conclave of the representatives of the great countries of the world will, after frank and honest discussion, devise a formula-a means by which the burdens which now fall upon nations will be reduced, thereby enabling them to reestablish and develop the industries of peace and the contentment of mankind.

"Surely there was never a greater issue dependent upon the deliberations of men.

"I believe that much of the success pend upon that for which the Pilgrims have worked and striven for so long -the maintenance and increase of the good relations between the nations of

A Test of Unity

"Gentlemen, your doctrine, your be-Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday) — The

Arising to defend himself, Mr.

Blanton filed with the Record clerk
his revised and extended speech on
his revised and extended speech on
which is firmly believe will prove how

> one whose life has titled to speak with the voice of exwe never had the slightest difficulty of arriving at decisions that were we spoke the same language we had the same ideas as to what was right and wrong, and because we were wholeheartedly out to complete the job and were imbued with the same instincts and could see the situation from the same point of view."

> "This was simply good cooperation, which can equally be applied to the great problems which lie between the

two countries. Chauncey M. Depew, president of the Pilgrims, presided, and in his introductory address called attention to the various occasions in which the two nations, Great Britain and the United States, had cooperated in each other's cause in time of need, from the time of the incident of Commodore Richard Tatnall from which originated the phrase, "blood is thicker than water," to the speech of Admiral William to the insertion of the remarks, Mr. Sowden Sims, a few years before the Blanton said: "I had no intent other world war, when he said that in any than protecting citizens in their rights great trouble in which Great Britain guaranteed under the Constitution and might be because of fighting for these things in which the United States bemy oath and through apprising Con- lieved, she could count on America to

"We owe the presence in our counords of abbreviated statements to ference at Washington for limitation defend his own action.

"You have a right to kick me out he concluded. "We give hail and welcome of the New World to the men who delegates to the Conference from all countries."

CONSTITUTION PREVENTS SALE

AUGUSTA, Maine-Until the prothe state Constitution, the sale of beer or other liquors cannot take place in dission and you brought it to beer and wine may be prescribed

MINGO OPERATORS

Matters With Union Leaders go far toward eliminating industrial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia The main issue in the long continued struggle between operators and miners in the West Virginia coal fields was sharply defined in yesterday's hearing before the Senate Education and Labor Committee, when proposals by representatives of the miners for a common sacrifices in the cause of mittee acting as mediator, were rehumanity. We have poured out our fused by counsel of the operators. Despite the evident desire of William mon cause," said Lord Beatty Admiral S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa of the Fleet of Great Britain, in his speech at the banquet given in his the proposition for a conference between the warring parties put forward "What was said by the miners should receive consideration, it was summarily rejected by the West Virginia operators on the be applied with equal, and indeed far ground that it would involve a retreat greater force today. In a message to Congress he said 'Everything in the against dealing with the United Mine Workers as such. The first definite lated to inspire sentiments of mutual overture to be made by either side was thus hurled back as a challenge in the face of the miners, to the disappointment of the committee.

Frank P. Walsh, counsel for the union, acting as spokesman for the miners, at the opening of the hearing proposed that attorneys on both sides remain in Washington after the conclusion of the hearings and try to come to some agreement. He pro-posed that such action be based on the United States. The next big step the recommendations for a settlement was the establishment in Kingston, in recently submitted to the committee 1872, of gas lighting for the streets. by Philip Murray, vice-president of This was put through by Sir John the United Mine Workers. This plan proposed the drawing up of an agreement by Senator Kenyon's committee to be administered by an appointee of the Chief Justice of the Suprem Court.

Basis for Objection

In Mr. Murray's recommendation for the basis of this agreement, however, was contained the words "the protection of mine workers against the discrimination because of membership in any Labor organization," and it was this clause which determined the operators to reject the whole plan although Mr. Walsh endeavored to make his proposition as liberal as possible by proposing that, "If the attorneys for each party do not see fit to take Mr. Murray's suggestion, let them make such suggestions to the committee as they think will compose the difficulty, and in the absence of such suggestions, let the committee on behalf of the public make suggestion to both sides which the mittee believes to be fair."

The previous mention of the Murray plan caused the anti-union stand of the operators to nip a possible con-

ciliation scheme in the bud. "Our position is absolutely un-changeable," declared Z. T. Vinson, chief counsel for the operators. "We will have no dealings whatever with the United Mine Workers of America. and will not under any circumstances of this momentous conference will de- meet them in consultation about the difficulties down there. I see no reason to keep on insisting that we shall recognize their union when we have so positively stated that under no circumstances will we do it, either through this honorable committee through the President of the United States or any other tribunal."

Operators Are Emphatic

hat the recommendation for mediain various parts of the world, who has tion did not ask recognition of the had opportunity of close cooperation union, or any dealings with it, but with the United States Navy, both in involved only the offices of the compeace and in war-I think I am en- mittee as an impartial body to decide "what the true constitutional rights perience, and I can definitely state that of the parties are, what the legal inhibitions are on both sides, and to in seeing each other's point of view or suggest a tentative agreement that would but an end to the trouble until completely agreeable to both. Because such time as action was taken by national or local authorities.

"We have no settlement to make and no conference, nothing but a controversy with a lot of outsiders," reiter-

William H. Coolidge of Boston, an operator in the West Virginia fields, elaborated on the refusal of the operators to discuss the union's peace terms by declaring that the Murray plan brought forward the only issue

"There is only one issue which requires the committee's attention: Shall the United Mine Workers get possession of the remaining mines, and, as in Great Britain, be able to stop all industry and starve the people of the country, to begin then an accumulation of wage increases until it Santa Maria Valley Chamber of Comwill not be worth while for anybody to own the mines?"

Notice was served to the committee by Ernest M. Merrill, a Charleston operator, that the operators expected to deal a death blow to unions in the West Virginia field by refusing to enter into new wage contracts with union employees on April 1. By concerted action along this line, declared Mr. Merrill, the operators hope to weaken the power of the unions beyond any hope of recovery.

Walter Thurman, president of the

Cloth in the Making INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE EXPOSITION

World Wide Exhibit of Textile Machinery in Actual Motion Mechanics Building, Boston Oct. 31 to Nov. 5 Personal Direction CHESTER L. CAMPBELL

Logan County Operators Association the next witness to be heard, told the committee that the men had no just REFUSE TO CONFER grievance in the way of wages or working conditions. He said that 2500 of the miners in his district below Despite the Desire of Committee
From Senate, Mine Owners

the rank of foremen drew salaries averaging \$141 a month. Asked whether he had any solution of the situation to propose, he asserted that Reject Plea to Discuss Any in his opinion if Congress would cease enacting "class legislation" it would

LIGHTING PROBLEMS IN THE WEST INDIES

Oil, Kerosene, Gas, and Now will come to America to pass upon the canvases. Electricity Is Being Used More and More Extensively

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies-Within recent years, and particularly within the last 10 years or so, the question of artificial lighting for the towns here, and also of private dwellings, estate buildings, and stores, has received ever-growing attention. Time was, many years ago, of course, when the only street lights,

even in Kingston, were occasional lanterns hung out from individual buildings. Island records show that it was regarded as a great step in advance

when the nut oil hitherto used for lamps and lanterns, was replaced by Peter Grant, the Governor, who took government action in the matter in 1872 after he had been approached by capitalists in England seeking a concession here in this direction. The gas commissioners, a semi-official body, are still one of the governing authorities in Kingston. The and a very large number of private residences are lighted by gas, which is supplied for each street lamp per nnum at eight pounds and at 10 shillings per 1000 cubic foot of gas for general purposes. In 1920, 26,000,000 cubic feet of gas were made. There are about 700 street lamps in Kingston. Recent improvements have in-cluded introduction of incandescent and mantel are now well in evidence.

A further advance was made when electricity was introduced for lighting purposes. It is largely employed in Kingston residences, stores, and pub-lic buildings, and is used also in a number of the other towns of the upon by the Senate without a record

island. A few years ago acetylene was being considerably used, as in Montego Bay It is still employed here and there. In Montego Bay, the seaport town on the north side, which has a very distinctive American colony, an offer s just now being made to the parochial authorities by Louis Emory, an American. He is establishing a new

motion picture theater in Montego Bay, which is one of the three or four towns of the island which possess such a theater. Mr. Emory, to make his theater more attractive, is seeking the permission of the parochial board to light up certain portions of the street adjoining. If, however, the parochial authorities will enter into contract with him, he will undertake to light the whole town with electricity, to which end he will bring His attention was called to the fact down a much more powerful electric plant than was at first intended.

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL CEREMONIES HELD

NEW YORK, New York - Civic, memorial and social organizations joined yesterday in celebrating the sixty-third anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt's birth in a series of ceremonles here and at Oyster Bay, the Long Island village where the former President lived. Delegations of Spanish and world war veterans. Boy Scouts and school children of the village, took part in the program.

SANTA MARIA JOINS SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor SANTA BARBARA, California-Santa Maria Valley has annexed itself to Southern California, according to advices received from the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. This annexation followed an affiliation of the Bank of Santa Maria with the First National Bank of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank. The merce has passed a set of resolutions in which recognition is given to the shorter distance to Los Angeles than to San Francisco, and to the strength of banking facilities in the south.

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We deliver our rich Guernsey Milk and Heavy Cream in Boston, Brook-line, Chestnut Hill and the Newtons. We also specialize in Ayrshire Baby Milk, which is giving great

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uner Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St.
BOSTON, MASS.

NEW JURY SYSTEM FOR ART AWARD

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania-Homer Saint Gaudens, assistant director of the fine arts departmen; of the Carnegie Institute, shortly before his departure for Europe, on Wednesday, announced that there had been instituted a new plan in the jury system for the selection and awards in the international exhibition of paintings. Heretofore a jury of 10 has been selected to pass upon the canvases which have been sent from all over the world. Under the new system, it will not be necessary for artists to send their paintings to America to be judged, as the American judges will Jamaicans Have Employed Nut visit Europe and the European judges

BIGGEST AMERICAN AIRSHIP SOON READY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia The army airship Roma, recently purchased from Italy, is now practically 80 per cent assembled at Langley Field, Virginia, and is expected to be ready for its first American flight soon after November 1, it

was learned vesterday. Although less than half the volume of the late ZR-2, the Roma measures 410 feet from nose to stern, is 82 feet in width, and at present is the largest airship in this country. Like the ZR-2: this is a hydrogen

airship, but of the semi-rigid type,

having a stiff keel. GENERAL PERSHING DUE TO LAND TODAY

ship Paris, which is on the way to New York from France with Marshal Foch, has slowed down in order that the George Washington, with General Pershing as a passenger, may arrive here today first.

The Marshal in a radio greeting to the American people declared that he was "overjoyed over my first visit to America, That glorious country which came so nobly to our help.

GENERAL DIAZ AT ANNAPOLIS

ANNAPOLIS. Maryland - General rmando Diaz, commander of the Italian Army, yesterday was a visitor at the Naval Academy, where he was received with special honors. The battery of the station ship Reina Mercedes boomed a general's salute of gas lighting, and the Welsbach burner 19 guns as the Italian generalissimo and his retinue arrived.

TAX REPEAL VOTED WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -Repeal of the excess profits tax on next December 31 has been agreed

vote.



Women with Full Figures

An attractive figure is not a matter of size but of correct proportions. The stout women who are never spoken of as "stout" are those who give a little time and thought to proper cor-

Rengo Belt Corsets give the wearer an appearance of slenderness. The exclusive Rengo Belt feature is that it is strengthened at the points of greatest strain. They have the reputation of being "the most economical corsets of their kind ever devised."

Priced from \$2 to \$10 Sold at All Good Stores The Crown Corset Company 295 Fifth Avenue, New York



ferries fussing back and forth between

Detroit and the Canadian shore, and

the boats busy at the various freight docks. With these the River Station

has no commerce, so we put back to

dock. While waiting for our pilot to hail us to other boats, the chief mail

count of his work.

RAILROADS DIFFER

Have No Constructive Ideas in Rail Worker

Boscially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — During
all of the many hearings, and in the
course of a multitude of conferences,
executives and eminent counsel of the
allreads of the United States failed
to present a single constructive idea
in common looking to improvement
in the management or operation of the
countries States Representative from
Massachusetts, and chairman of the
House Committee on Intercate and
Foreign Commerce, speaking before
tof the sixth annual meeting of the
Associated Industries of Massachusetts

"It is foundamental that collective bargaining is right and the only
defense of the worker. But if you are
a sixth annual meeting of the
Associated Industries of Massachusetts

"It is foundamental that collective bargaining is right and the only
defense of the worker. But if you are
going to take away the right to strike
you must provide an impartial tribunal."

"The the management of the continue of the
public into Lake Superior, or the mention." Mr.
Rich reviewed the history of rafirond
the locks at Saulte Ste. Marie
into Lake Huron, thence by the Ste.
Claire River into Lake Ste. Claire and
through the locks at Saulte Ste. Marie
into to forget that the rafirond workers
are the "finest class of workers in
the citizenship of the history of rafirond
legislation. And "expressed himself
against the abolition of the Railrond
Labor Board.

"It is an inherent right under our
form of government." Mr. Rich said,
"for the worker to leave the employment in which he is engaged. If it is
an inherent right to strike, is it not so
that the right may be waited as it applies to our public service corporations? It is foundamental that collective bargaining is right and the only
pless to use the right to strike
you are
going to take away the right to strike
you must provide an impartial tribunal."

"The men operating these boats,
of loading and unloading. Mail has
of loading and unloading. Mail has
to be taken to them to Lake Superior.
Claire River into Lake Huron, the right

as yesterday.

The industry," Mr. Winsow said.
Here would be a definite line of adamentals upon which all in the relicular branch of industry would rese. Yet never did we get from a lread executive—and we heard in the mall, from Maine to California—a point m all, from Maine to California—a gestion as to means of improve-nt in the operation of his road, or s he could run his road better. there is a definite, fundamental mos, as I am convinced there is, lerlying the management of the roads, or a real program under the they sell their commodity, vice, I have never found it in the dimony of the executives. If P had omment to make it would be that of the executives. If I had to make it would be that are too self-contained itent. They do not sell

relation, he said, he is satisfied that wilson initiated the law, d that it was never submitted to the ibor interests. Mr. Winslow charterised the law as "absolutely untaktions from every point of view."

teviewing recent railroad history, speaker said that the lines were an over, necessarily, by the governat, in a hurry and under a law tily devised. The law hed its faults astly devised. The law had its faults ad the roads had to be run the best hey could, he added, and it was retarkable that the men in charge did as well as they did. But the lines ame back to the owners worse than then they were given up, and the day hen they were given up, and the day hen they were given up, and the day her extremely uneven; labor in the building trades and labor on the rail-

to square with a rate schedule ent to yield the 6 per cent divi-prescribed by law. He said that nation would be unwise on this

tatives authorizing the War Finance and to use its \$400,000,000, and to it certificates, the revenue of which ild be used to buy up notes of the

After declaring that "the railroad inagement of the country has not en wide awake to find out the views of the shipping public, and has not tried to develop the business on a money-making plan," Mr. Winslow turned to motor truck competition. Inclusion of the transportation. t the transportation act was con-idered, he said, but rejected at the me. The last two years, however, ave developed the truck business attil it is a transportation factor to be koned with.
The railroads must recognize the

ruck as a competitor," the speaker sclared. "The next transportation of will take it into consideration. No one really knows now whether it is being successfully and profitably bandfed. But the truck business has a legitimate field, and it is going to be greater. The railroads must wake up and see that there is something in ansportation that does not run outel rails, and they must give the blic what it is entitled to.

"I can see that the railroad, which,

RAILROADS DIFFER
ON FUNDAMENTALS

In closing, Mr. Winslow suggested that behind the strike are Plumb Plan interests, seeking to use the walkout as an argument against private ownership if the strike is successful, or to stand aloof if it fails.

DETROIT'S FLOATING

POST OFFICE

POST OFFICE

BY GAS COMPANI

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor The Detroit River Station, maintained in response to neculiar conditions.

Seeking to use the walkout as an argument against private ownership if the strike is successful, or to stand aloof if it fails.

New Phase of Rate Question New Phase of Rate Question tained in response to neculiar conditions.

Must Sell Their Commodity

Speaking also on the possibility of a railroad strike, Edgar J. Rich, transportation counsel of the Associated Industries, warned the public through the locks at Saulte Ste. Marie

In his annual report following the noon luncheon, Orra L. Stone, general manager of the Associated Industries, reviewed the year's activities and read in them promise for the future. After pointing to European competition as difficult for American manufacturers, Charles A. Andrews, president of the Associated Industries, discussed four elements entering into the cost of production, transportation, cost of coal, federal, state and local taxes and Labor costs. He predicted a slow, uneven decrease in transportation costs; a fall in the coal cost contingent upon power developments; a general high level of taxes; and a readjustment of

"In July, 1920," Mr. Andrews said, Opening his address, Congressman inslow turned new light upon the story of the Adamson inw, pointing that he was not "talking polities, telling history." It has been the cost of living in July, 1914. On October 15, 1921, the cost of living in July, 1914. On October 15, 1921, the cost of living in July, 1914. On October 15, 1921, the cost of living in July, 1914. On October 15, 1921, the cost of living in July, 1914. On October 15, 1921, the cost of living reached its highest point. It was then 105 per cent above the cost of living in July, 1914. On October 15, 1921, the cost of living reached its highest point. It was then 105 per cent above the cost of living in July, 1914. On October 15, 1921, the cost of living in "the cost of living reached its highest scattered areas. Since July 1, 1920, wages also have come down in vary-ing percentages in different industries. No figures are available which allow us to give accurately any terms of percentage of the wage reduction, because of the great variation in diffarent industries. There are pretty clear indications, however, that as a moment the present anemployment, the purchasing power of wages at the present time is from 15 to 25 per cent

roads are two examples where liquidations and, it was necessary onsider everything, from the "two aks of rust in a mining section he greatest railroad." A bill was conclusion that further liquidation in these two fields, as well as in other fields, which might be mentioned, must a impossible to make a test of the under normal conditions, and the ade of the House committee has to defer action on a multitude dditional bills until a test can be volume. This problem of labor costs must not be approached solely in terms of sentiment. Stern economic necessity is the controlling factor. "Productive Europe is compelled to

"Productive Europe is compelled to work at low wages. This being the work at low wages. This being the fact, there is no by which the Unite States can continue to work at the high wages we have heretofore had, and which in the continue to work at the high wages we have heretofore had, and which in the continue to work at the high wages we have heretofore had, and which in the continue to work at the high wages we have heretofore had, and which in the continue to work at the high wages we have heretofore had, and which in the continue to work at the high wages we have heretofore had, and which in the continue to the of functions of rate and wage making had been decided on to avoid not an argument that labor costs in am of the motive of a single the United States should be reduced comp'etely to the level of European standards of living have been for many years higher than those of Europe, ination would be unwise on this and undoubtedly the will so continue. At any event, even if the Inter-Commerce Commission were not by overburdened with work.

Only hope for railroad financial The only hope for railroad financial idd, Mr. Winslow said, appears to lie in the bill passed by the House of Representation of the bill passed by the Bill passed by the House of Representation of the bill passed by the House of Representation of the bill passed by the House of Representation of the bill passed by the House of Representation of the bill passed by the House of Representation of the bill passed by the House of Representation of the bill passed by the en: story; and d) what we will, we cannot escape an effect upon us produced by the economic and industrial

situation in the rest of the world.
"Now if the United States has factory p'ant and equipment greate than is necessary at present to supply our domestic needs, and such small export business as we may secure, it is apparent that for a while at least, some of the factories are to be idle. straight What ones shall be idle? That in essence is the problem before the American manufacturer. It is the most dif-ficult problem he ha ever had before him. It is apparent that those facwhether so'd in this country or out-vigorously for the huge leviathan side, goods will be sold to a large explowing steadily down the river. tent upon the basis of price. Such When close alongside, the clerk stood reductions in c. sts as may come about up in the rocking skiff, which looked through changes in transportation, very, very tiny against the tewering tax, power and labor items, will in hull, swung a coil of rope around his general affect us all alike. items which ay affect costs are in air toward the deck. largely in the control of the individual manufacturer, and he will sur-

CORN HUSKING COSTS HIGH Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

"If can see that the railroad, which will emphasize transportation and not railroad, might use the truck to pick up its business at the door and deliver it to another door far off. It can reach out and get shipments where they are created and deliver them where they are used. Then you will have a transportation system, not just a railroad system."

Congressman Winslow expressed doubt that the railroad strike would come. He declared that "the brotherhoods, through their leaders, and, I armly believe, not through the majority of their membership, are threat-

tained in response to peculiar condi-tions existing there, forms an unusual

of loading and unloading. to be taken to them in mid-channel; hence the Detroit River Station.

Armed with a letter from the assistant postmaster at Detroit, I went, one summer's day, to investigate this interesting service.

The mail destined for the boats and that coming from them, is deposited at the tiny office on the Michigan Central freight dock. As nothing but ordinary routine business is transacted here I was passed on to the river

The C. F. Bielman Jr.

Moored to the dock was the C. F. Bielman Jr., the floating post office familiar to all Detroiters. The government does not own the boat but con-tracts for its service. The boat is tracts for its service. The boat is 75 feet long with a 15-foot beam. It tows a small rowboat. A passage along a narrow breakwater and down a slippery plank took me on board. A tiny forward deck accommodates the pilot. Two or three steps lead down from the pilot deck to the cabin which occupies most of the boat. This cabin is the official office, lacking something perhaps in elegance but equipped for the business in hand. In one corner is the desk of the chief clerk. All the remaining space at the ends and under the high windows at the sides is filled responsibility for the men who sail the Commission. Petitions have been filed with compartments labeled with the names of all boats that pass this point. A long table occupies the center of the

Above the chief clerk's desk are four charts. The boats at the time up newspaper office that come daily are a the lake are listed on one; those down, great boon to him and to the sailors. on another. On the second two, in the same manner, is kept the record of the boats of the United States Steel Corporation, they being so numerous that it is easier to keep them separate. When a boat passes, its name is transferred to its proper place "up" or "down." Each day the list of all boats passing Saulte Ste. Marie is published in the Detroit papers. From these reports the approach of a vessel can be quite accurately timed. When a boat A few years ago, at the end of each is due the mail for it is placed in the small rowboat for delivery.

I had scarcely taken in these gen-eral arrangements when the boat began to move. We scrambled up the steps to the pilot's deck just as the C. F. Rielman Jr. turned out toward the middle of the broad river and headed



He pulled for the leviathan

a froighter, keeping her toward course down the channel. Long before it was anything to me but a ship, the pilot called her by name just as you and I would recognize a in front of her bow, the engine ness.

Lowering the Pail

A sailor on board caught the rone sudden jerk as the rope tightened and apprehension." then danced along lightly by the side of the great freighter. A pail was lowered from the deck. The clerk

BY GAS COMPANIES

New Phase of Rate Question Involves Apparent Injustice to Levy Above Consumption

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts — Whether the institution of a "service charge" coupled with the addition of a service ated since 1895. The first boat chartered was the Florence B., much constitutes an unjust adjustment of charge figures out that a consumer smaller than the C. F. Bellman, which rates by gas and electric light com-



A pail was lowered from the deck

long in service that he feels a personal the Massachusetts Public Utilities there are no letters for an approaching the total consumption. ship. The packages from one great

"I don't know what I'd do without 'em," he said, as he pointed to a huge bundle of papers just brought on board. "I hate to let a ship pass without giving 'em anything." pigeonhole he took a single picture post card. "Here's all there is for that sumer, however, the service ship and she'll be along sometime today. I'll put a bunch of these papers proposition.

A few years ago, at the end of each trip lasting about a week, up the lakes for a cargo and back, the men were paid off and immediately made for the city to spend their money. They were an irresponsible lot and wouldn't ship for a second trip as long as they had the price of a meal. This meant a new crew for each trip. Now a ship keeps the same men usually through a the personal interest taken in the men. assisted by the facilities of the floating post office.

A money-order business, as systematic as that of any other post office. is conducted for the benefit of the men. Order blanks are carried on all company put the service charge levy boats. These the men fill out, put the into effect. Serving customers through money into the envelope, leaving it unsealed. At the marine office the der, the letter sealed, and sent on company of approximately \$60,000. its way.

On pay day, which is now at a set time by the calendar and not at the end of a trip, each man is asked how much money he wisnes to draw. The the levy was ordered discontinued. rest is deposited to his credit in a Gas companies in Providence and bank. Many companies pay by checks which are mailed directly to the men through this marine post office.

The Detroit River Station never closes from the opening of navigation until ice and storms drive the ships off the lakes. Day and night, the a Detroit boy, as he watches the Malden and Melrose companies jointly skillful feats of the man in the rownights those same boys are comfortably housed, but the little rowboat the best and most equitable system is still dances along through the darkdistant friend. As we neared, we cut still dances along through the dark-

tories will operate which can best constopped, the row boat swung free, and trol their production costs because the mail clerk who manned it, pulled estimated from the fact that some-The extent of the business can be times within 24 hours mail is delivered to a hundred ships.

state Public Service Commission has tricity. Other head, lasso fashion, and then flung it denied the petition of 15 residents of In the case of the Worcester comtits are in air toward the deck. cars on the local street railway be for- of gas per thousand cubic feet from vive who be analyzes these other A sailor on board caught the rone tion to one-man cars seemed to be monthly service charge is substituted tactors, and succeeds in reducing his and made fast. The tiny boat gave a based upon "whim, prejudice or mis- for a 50 cent monthly minimum charge.

to \$5.00 a yard.

lakes and takes a genuine interest in tion of a 50 cent monthly levy on every them. He is acutely disappointed if meter, to be charged in addition to

The question of a service charge has been the subject of much discussion in gas and electric light company circles during the past three years. It has been given particular impetus in view of the attention directed to rates as a result of rising prices during and since the war. Whether, from the point of view of the small conequitable appears to be a debatable

In operation, the service charge as proposed is simple, merely seeking to assess each consumer 50 cents each month on his gas or electric light bill, irrespective of the amount of gas or current used. It is on this last point that the objections to the levy have arisen. It is pointed out that the small consumer using one dollar's worth of gas or current monthly, or \$12 yearly, must pay a total of \$18 a year to get it. To the season. This change is largely due to larger household it is of less consequence, although it is declared to constitute an injustice in this case also.

Charge Protested

The issue was raised in the city of Meriden, Connecticut, where the gas money is exchanged for the official or- meant an extra yearly revenue to the Protest by the citizens resulted in appeal to the commissioner of corporations of the State, with the result that Woonsocket, Rhode Island, make the charge at present, although it has been subjected to considerable protest.

Petitions have been filed for approval of the levy by the Malden and Melrose Gas Light Company and the C. F. Beilman Jr., with its tiny row- Malden Electric Company, and the boat, puts out to the channel in the Worcester Gas Light Company is conwide river to carry messages from templating similar procedure. Action home and friends. In pleasant is pending before the State Utilities weather it is delightful, and many Commission in the former case. The boat, wishes for the job. On stormy situation throughout the country "has established conclusively the fact that tomer's charge, covering approximately the 'customer's costs,' plus a commodity rate for the gas or elec-tricity actually consumed." This would be accompanied by a revision of rates downward from \$1.50 to \$1.20 per ONE-MAN CAR PROTEST DENIED | 1000 cubic feet of gas, and from 11 CONCORD, New Hampshire - The to 81/2 cents per kilowatt hour of elec-

bidden. The commission said objec- \$1.65 to \$1.40, provided a 50 cent The minimum charge is in vogue in

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-are growing in favor with Interior Decorators) They are used as straight hangings or slid in double decked effect across top and bottom sashes on sliding rings, taking the place

of glass curtains and window shades. Casement Cloth is 75c

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many companies, 50 cents a month being levied in case the monthly con-

Costs of Delivery

"The books of the company," the Worcester company says in explana-tion, "show that, above the cost of actually manufacturing the gas, the Small Consumers by Monthly

Levy Above Consumption

Levy Above Consumption

Levy Above Consumption

Levy Above Consumption

Levy Above Consumption consumer using gas for emergency only, pays little or nothing of this ready-to-burn cost. A reduction of replaced it. There are always four panies, or is a justifiable expedient the same amount for this gas as at the men on board: pilot, engineer, and two in the process of revision of rates, present time. The person using less mail clerks. The chief has been so is an issue soon to be heard before than 2000 cubic feet would pay a trifle more. The person using more than 2000 cubic feet would pay less, the amount of decrease from the present \$1.65 per thousand becoming greater greater consumption."

It is on the point that the reduction of rates consequent on the institution of a service charge effects a greater saving to the large consumer, but adds to the burden of the small users, that the objections to the proposal are The utilities companies reply that the cost of carrying the small livering the "ready-to-burn" product, does not vary directly with the amount of two conditions that confront usof consumption. Gas circles have, the continued coming of new waves of consumption. Gas circles have, the continued coming of new waves howeven, considered a proposal to of migration, and the obligation that pro rata the service cost more equitably by consumption, although the practice has not been put into effect.

NEW YORK MASONS AT GENEVA CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-It was learned yesterday that the only Masonic jurisdiction in the United States represented at the recent international Masonic conference in Geneva, Swit-

izing the grand master to appoint hend and in the end to utilize men of delegates to any great Masonic undertaking, national or international, the deeper underlying principles. Robert H. Robinson, grand master, appointed Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, closely to the hearts of the common deputy grand master, Justice Townsend Scudder, past grand master, and Right Worshipful William C. Prime. to represent this jurisdiction at Geneva.

secretary. Justice Tompkins said that much of essential greatness in any one 17 jurisdictions were represented, that man." the conference was enthusiastic and inspiring, that its accomplishments had been great, and that they had fully justifiefid the grand lodge's action in sending delegates. Mr. Tompkins and his colleagues are now on their way

BANKER IS SILENT ON **RETURN FROM MEXICO**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-Thomas Lamont, who went to Mexico to arrange on behalf of European and cial assistant attorney-general to rep-American bondholders some plan for resent the government in these cases, refunding Mexico's external debt of of which there are between 45 and 50. about \$190,000,000 principal and \$40, The Attorney-General and the Sec-000,000 back interest, has returned, retary of Commerce yesterday conbut his office said yesterday that he ferred in regard to the line of action would have no statement to make until that the government is to take. The he had conferred with the international committee which he represents.

mont and the Obregon Government

LOWER SHIP PRICES ASKED

NEW YORK, New York-Readjustships sold at pre-war and post-war rates by the United States Shipping Board is urged by the American Steamship Owners Association. The request is to be considered by the Shipping Board at a meeting on

WOMEN AID COALITION Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-The New which has indorsed the coalition candidates for Mayor, comptroller and June 30 last was given as approximately president of the Board of Aldermen, plans to carry on a vigorous campaign for their election in the various for their election in the various slides in the earlier years of opera-boroughs of the city, with canvassing, tion." The cost of the canal to June street meetings, and distribution of 30, or "invested capital," was given coalition leaflets.

NATIONAL ISSUES

Yale Citizenship School Pupils Hear Professor Andrews on Fundamentals of History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor NEW HAVEN, Connecticut - National topics were discussed at the Thursday session of the school of citizenship which is being conducted this week by the Connecticut League of Women Voters and Yale University. Mrs. William Lyon Phelps presided at the morning session and intro-duced as the first speaker Prof. Charles McLean Andrews who spoke on "Fundamentals of American History." He enumerated the fundamentals on which history is based in this country: A constitutional system on democratic lines, severance of church and state, popular education, freedom of speech and the press, elimination

of caste and privilege.
"Democracy," he continued, "has not solved the problem of property, tax-ation, the distribution of wealth or the obligation of the individual to the community. The immigrant remains today perhaps the most perplexing of all our fundamental issues. The question is, can we secure and maintain the principles of the past in the face rests upon us to take our place as one of the leading powers in solving the world's problem. The course of our history has taken us out of our isolation and has unmistakeably predestined us for a greater part in the future than we have ever played in he past. What is to be the effect of all this on the future of American political and social ideas?"

Charles R Brown, dean of the Divinity School, was the speaker of the evening. His subject was "The Greatest Man of the Nineteenth Century," who, according to Dean Brown, was Lincoln. The four chief elements in zerland, was the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

Lincoln. The were, "First, his combination of lofty idealism with prac-State of New York.

Under a resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge some time ago, authorpass, Second, his ability to compression. people and yet guilding them steadily. Fourth, his political unselfishness and moral integrity. He vested these qualities in a great period of our In two cablegrams to the grand the nineteenth century do I find so

OPEN-PRICE CASES TO BE SUBMITTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia The open-price cases, which have been pending for some time, are to be brought to a hearing in December The first will be that of the United States against the Andrew Mill Workers, coming up in Chicago on December 5, it was announced yesterday. B. J. Sollinger has been appointed a spe-

two departments have been cooperating for some time in the investiga-It has been reported that Mr. La- tion of the practice of arriving at open prices in certain lines of trade did not agree on the terms of the and business, and have in hand a large amount of data relating to the prac tice, which is an alleged attempt to evade the law by a tacit compliance with the price set by one manuacturer or dealer by the the same line, which amounts in the ment and reduction of prices of all end to the same thing as price-fixing, which is forbidden by law, it is de clared by the authorities,

Several cases have been tried in the lower courts, and two which have been appealed are now pending in the Supreme Court.

PANAMA CANAL SHOWS PROFIT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia For the fourth consecutive fiscal year the Panama Canal in 1921 showed a profit, according to official reports York City League of Women Voters, received here. The excess in receipts over expenditures in the year ending \$2,712,000, or "sufficient to wipe out the last of the deficit resulting from as \$368,543,271.95.

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in the way of future effort and ex-pense, was understood, that there was an end to the great de la Cierva r national reconstruction on of an ideal basis for the me being. John de la Cierva him-elf, in quitting the Ministry of Public Forks for the Ministry of War, was Modern Fighting Methods Employed not of this view, believing that some of the main features of his scheme, ition in the world; and, being sential, the intervention of aded forward as soon as a little to from the present intense pre-ations of Morocco permitted.

In this Mr. de la Cierva meant there to be a difference between his own re-construction scheme and that of three or four others that have preceded it at different times, introduced by the Such ministers have ed their bills, the press and the politicians have whipped them-selves into excitement for a month or so, and have tried hard to conjure nder this brilliant new system. And hen there has been a suspension of rtes, a change of government, ething else, but nothing more ver heard afterward of such nes, introduced with every pos-adornment of political pomp, until the next one comes along a few years later, when its predecessors serve for comparisons and the public is then reminded of them.

Anxious to Put Bill Through

When the de la Cierva bill was introduced it was commonly stated by the newspapers and others that the same fate would befall it as the others, but its author refused to admit the possibility. Shortly before the Melilla occurred he received the rep ntative of The Christian Science r at the Ministry of Public, which, in front of the Atocha ation, is surely one of the m enormous and impressive public build-ngs used for such ministerial phr-poses in the whole of Europe. Here luring the morning the Minister, who occupying the most conspicuous disterial office during that period and as War Minister does so again during the present crisis, had in-dividuals and deputations from all over Spain waiting in his antercom for audience with him, and many from outside Spain while the labyrinthian corridors, the marble staircases and the innumerable and often handsome partments of the Ministry were swarming with persons experiencing a new sense of activity. This is the headquarters of Spanish communications: if the communications only matched the headquarters!

Mr. de la Cierva sat at a little desk was like a grand hall, decorated with fine great canvases representing is portraits of political celebrities. He spoke of the absolute necessities of the reconstruction, and that whatever happened, it must go through. This was almost the eve of the Melilia disaster, and Mr. de la Cierva's emphasis, laid more than once, upon his proposition that the reconstruction scheme should become a fact whatever happened is curious for refection now. The interviewer was fection now. The interviewer was able to tell Mr. de la Cierva on this which at any time, with Morocco at the end of it, must be of vast consediscussing the situation and the prospects of this particular measure with the three takes 18 hours all but five the confidently believed that taxange in the highest of the confidently and sometimes the confidently believed that taxange is the highest of the confidently believed that taxange is the highest of the confidently believed that taxange is the highest of the confidently believed that taxange is the highest of the confidently believed that taxange is the highest of the confidently believed that taxange is the highest of the confidently believed that taxange is the highest of the confidently believed that taxange is t various other statesmen in the highest minutes, nominally, and sometimes the full 24 actually, for a total of 635 kilo-would soon be relegated to the same limited and the state of the same limited and the state of the same limited and the state of the imbo as all the others, and that probly the then government would collapse with it. Mr. de la Cierva suggested in effect that the others were welcome to their opinions, but that he should see the bill through, and that the Cortes would pass it, perhaps with some modifications such as seemed designile. In the steamers running across are not such as would have suggested war seemed designile before the cortes would pass it. ed desirable, before the end of the year.

Reconstruction Now Delayed

things now, for they have a close bearing on the present situation and circumstances. The new Riff campaign has necessarily, and obviously means one of the worst in the country cannot do herself justice. The line to Malaga is by no means one of the worst in the country cannot do herself justice.

ful watchdog purposes. The bearing that 'he pros and cons of reconstruction have upon the present situation lies in the fact that while the reactionaries, with Anthony Maurs, as it may be said, are at their head, who a hurry have resorted to them. For an interesting experienced over the country is being experienced as not before. One interesting result is that aeroplanes are being used to a most remarkable extent in all sorts of circumstances. Military officers, officials and even attachmen who are in a hurry have resorted to them. For an interesting experienced as not before. One interesting result is that aeroplanes are being used to a most remarkable extent in all sorts of circumstances. were strongly opposed to reconstruc- interesting example there is the case

TRANSPORTATION IN

SPAIN IS IMPROVED

that the last had been heard of the scheme, its prospects being considered wore than ever hopeless, the present truth of things, as it is being revealed every day and hour under the present of fateful events, indicates the absolute necessity of this reconstruction as nothing else could have done. As Mr. de la Cierva also, though reserved for the sake of main-saining unity and concord through the crisis, is well known to be insistent. Solence Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain—It was commonly and perhaps reasonably believed when the Mellia disaster, and all it meant in the way of future effort and examples that was not been the ment of the carliest possible moment, while it is said the reactionaries would give up nearly all Morocco temorrow if the rest instance in the reactionaries would give up nearly all Morocco temorrow if the rest instance in the reactionaries would give up nearly all Morocco temorrow if the rest instance in the reactionaries would give up nearly all Morocco temorrow if the rest instance in the reactionaries would give up nearly all Morocco temorrow if the rest instance in the reactionaries would give up nearly all Morocco temorrow if the rest instance in the reactionaries would give up nearly all Morocco temorrow if the rest instance in the reactionaries would give up nearly all Morocco temorrow if the rest instance in the reactionaries would give up nearly all Morocco temorrow if the rest instance in the reactionaries would give up nearly all Morocco temorrow if the rest instance in the considerable specified while way of future effort and example in the considerable specified while was made with the reactionaries would give up nearly in the zone at the earliest possible moment, while it is said the reactionaries would give up nearly in the zone at the carries would give up nearly in the zone at the carries would give up nearly in the zone at the carries would give up nearly the content of the carries and the second with the reaction would let them and they felt able to of the club, which is the controlling ignore international opinion and con-duct to the extent they used to do, the points of the situation may be appoints of the situation may, be ap-

Apart from their bill positions and main features of railway the advantage they take of them, the first Spanish hydroplane has just be signing of the armistice many laws ment and the construction of rebel Moors may not be regarded by made at Barcelona. It is a good specification of the armistice many laws men, and is the first of a huge fleet have come into force which constitute and the construction of the armistice many laws men, and is the first of a huge fleet have come into force which constitute and the construction of the armistice many laws men, and is the first of a huge fleet have come into force which constitute railways and highways, were student. of warfare in recent times intelly essential to the progress as a formidable enemy, but nevertheless this campaign has to be conless this campaign has to be con-ducted according to a modern system, for, having captured them, the enemy for, having captured them, the enemy are already using guns of types that there would need to be some along of the scheme, but that the points in it would have to be means in turn that the essence of the present situation is time. That means in turn that the essence is commeans in turn that the essence is com munications, and thus Spain's sadly DUBLIN, Ireland—The Earl of Arweak spot is discovered at once and ran's "Plea for Southern Loyalists," is advertised and condemned as it published recently in the National would never have been in 20 years of ordinary Spanish social and commercial life. The case is such that certain philosophic Spaniards have been heard to remark in recent times that if only the Riff campaign lasts long enough and its intensities, difficulties, and demands are increased several times over, it will make a first-class nation and state of Spain before the may appear at the first glance by affairs, for already this little conflict has had an almost magical effect in undeing the narrow provincial limitations and separations of the country, by which there was really no Spain but various regions, and it is now fairly said that Spain is a cohesive unit at this moment more than ever she was. In the circumstances, Spain applying the most up-to-date things she can in this campaign-including tanks, for which she has given several orders-feels the irritation of her slow communications keenly, and they were instrumental in delaying the are 'ooking forward to national selfopening of the Spanish advance, quickly as this was prepared.

The main, the shortest and practically the only route to Melilla from Madrid is via Malaga. Aeroplanes can and do go from Madrid to Melilla a long morning or afternoon, but it may hardly be comprehended that by railway train and steamer the best part of two days are necessary this journey, and tanks and such like tackle cannot yet be carried through drid you travel through Cordova, and there is only one real train a day. This is the sleeping car and restaurant train that leaves the Atocha station at 20 minutes past eight at night, the Andalusian express, part of which goes to Seville and Algeciras, and is supposed to land the traveler at Malaga at a quarter past two the following afternoon, but which sometimes ward without apparent justification. There is also a "correo" train which There is also a does the journey in 211/2 hours and a "mixte," which is a kind of go-as-you-Mr. de la Cierva sat at a little desk please train, made up of merchandise in a corner of an apartment which and cattle trucks with a passenger carriage worked in somehow, which is very popular in parts of Spain, and stirring scenes in Spanish history and this, according to schedule, takes 26 Irish nation. Replying to Lord Ar- a certain time limit after its regis-

of the Mediterranean across from Malaga to Melilla would be an impossibility in the circumstances. One must wait at Malaga just as long as speed over a generation back. It appears quite obvious even to reaction-aries and the supporters of the stiffest stances. The new Riff campaign means one of the worst in the coun-necessarily, and obviously with try; indeed it is positively one of the minority of the committee that

Apart from their bill positions and getting into working order and the the advantage they take of them, the first Spanish hydroplane has just been that is to be turned out as quickly as a remarkable advance in Labor condipossible.

AN EARL'S PLEA FOR SOUTHERN LOYALISTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Review, has excited much press comcontention is that the condition of be paid. loyalists would be desperate under a Eight-Hour Day Arrived Sinn Fein Government and he sug-gests that the British Government start life elsewhere," so that they of practical politics. Yet it has armight not be left "absolutely at the their most bitter and implacable ene-

Investigations have failed to find political views. Those who were pen-alized were found to have been actively hostile to the "National Army" or a very much shorter working week during the recent disturbances, and than formerly has been agreed upon under "war" conditions were treated as enemies. The Loyalists of South Ireland number, perhaps, 10 per cent of the population, and it is safe to that the great majority of these Feiners. Unionists are now quite preinvited, and to help in any scheme which promises to bring about "the better government of Ireland." Their by their political party in betrayal the past and present has at last, it is said, opened their eyes. They have seen Dail Eireann's attempts to legis-late under almost impossible conditions and many of them have put it to the test by submitting to its arbi-

method of keeping Ireland in subjec- is made for the creation of works tion has been by military occupation, councils in industrial undertakings. and by "the civil occupation of Irish Loyalists." Time has proved both

Special to The Christian Science Monito from its European News Office CHRISTIANIA, Norway-The Odelsthing has now passed the law concerning state monopoly for trading in wine and beer, having previously, by has necessarily, and obviously with good excuse, caused a postponement of the reconstruction, but when Mr. de la Cierva left for the War Ministry he saw to it that in the new Cabinet an Intimate political associate who could be depended upon, and who in reality is hardly more than Mr. de la Cierva's deputy was placed in the Public Works Department, chiefly for the purpose of nursing the reconstruction scheme and keeping the de la Cierva fingers on the provincial and industrial pulse, where they had been for a long time previously.

Don José Maestre, a former governor of the Bank of Spain, is the gentleman who serves these most useful watchdog purposes. The bearing that the pros and cons of reconstructions that the pros and cons of reconstructions are being experienced as not before. One interesting result that the pros and cons of reconstructions are being used to a long time previously.

The action of the odelsthing will not make any material difference in the existing state of affairs, only the matter has now been definitely settled in time to keep the French connection, the Andalusian express, which takes the Malaga train along with it for the Malaga

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BY LEGISLATION

During War Legislation Made Great Strides, Most Striking

LONDON, England-During the war Labor legislation made considerable strides. The question of a legalized Morocco tomorrow if the rest national necessity, all the resources both in England and France; the conditions of agricultural laborers were much improved; wages tended to begovernment. Vast numbers of orders have been given to the leading makers in England and France, and now at last the first new Spanish works are overthrow of their undemocratic institution. Labor legislation began to stitution. come standardized, the employment of signing of the armistice many laws

> The most striking change of all has been the shortening of the working week. Before the war a 10-hour day was the utmost that was ever expected, and that was generally claimed only on behalf of women and children. Even up to 1917 there was DUBLIN, Ireland-The Earl of Ar- no legal maximum eight-hour day in ran's "Plea for Southern Loyalists," force generally anywhere in Europe. Where it happened to exist it was usually merely by collective agreement so that a standard could be fixed for ment, mostly adverse, even from the deciding the question of overtime, for opportunities for Masonic study and party he endeavored to champion. His which higher rates of wages had to research. Although the meetings are

Before 1914 the most ardent social reformer did not consider an eight should subsidize those Loyalists who reformer did not consider an eight would like "to leave Ireland and remercy of those who have always been rived. Employers and work people alike are still somewhat inclined to wonder how it all happened. But it is now practically universal, by legal authentic proof that any southern citienactment in some countries, and by
of all, there is hope for the improvement of others also as the natural zen has suffered merely because of his mutual arrangement in others. Where it is not actually is operation, the outcome. matter is either under consideration or a very much shorter working week

Another prominent feature of cent Labor legislation is the question of joint control. In England, some thing had been done in this direction before the war, both miners and railcils, which have accomplished so much, are voluntary, however, and have no statutory powers. The most important instance of where control has been established legally are the Norwegian Works Councils Acts, and there is every reason to expect that this tendency will be followed other countries. Something of the sort, indeed, exists already in the Italian and French railways, but these are the only countries at present tration, and have got justice.

Bre the only countries at present where, by act of Parliament, provision Another tendency of recent legisla-

methods to be failures for, although the freedom of association and ex-still "Loyalists," those Irish citizens tending the influence of collective have always recognized that their first agreements. In Germany and Austria duty was to Ireland when she was this has been done by certain clauses in trouble. Official Sinn Fein, when in the Works Councils Acts already consulted about Lord Arran's letter, mentioned and in France by a new said that his mistakes were due doubt- chapter in the code of Labor, which less to his continued absence from the places collective agreements on a country, that that body felt that the legal footing and provides for their Unionist majority would make good registration and enforcement, while it citizens in a free Ireland, and that allows individual members of a group it was not their intention to expatriate which has signed a collective agree-

in France has been greatly improved ing of Ancient, Free, and Accepted by the act of March 12, 1920, which Masonry" before definitely making ests to "blind hatred," and that it has no intention of waging war on thing, too, has been accomplished for the reason given is that since the war there has been an abnormal Management of the reason given is that since the war there has been an abnormal Management of the reason given is that since the war there has been an abnormal Management of the reason given is that since the war there has been an abnormal Management of the reason given is that since the war there has been an abnormal Management of the reason given is that since the war there has been an abnormal Management of the reason given is that since the war there has been an abnormal Management of the reason given is that since the war there has been an abnormal Management of the reason given is that since the war there has been an abnormal management of the reason given is that since the war there has been accomplished for the reason given is that since the war there has been accomplished for the reason given in the reason given is that since the war there has been accomplished for the reason given in the reason given is that since the war there has been accomplished for the reason given in the reason given in the reason given is that since the war there has been accomplished for the reason given in the reason given gi on what is for the present the most loyalists. The case of the Earl of providing means for settling trade dis-important route in Spain and one Meath, a wealthy Irish landlord, aland lockouts are forbidden in gas, that the same supervision cannot be findings.

The Rumanian act of September 5, 1920, goes further in that it prohibits strikes in public works and public utility undertakings altogether, and in other industrial and commercial undertakings until certain conciliation procedure has taken place and failed Legislation on these lines is also under contemplation in France. As regards unemployment and social insurance, measures have been passed by the government of most countries dealing with these problems, and while only the fringe of each subject may be said to have been touched and admittedly much remains to be done still it can be claimed that a very good beginning has been made.

In this connection it is interesting to note a speech which was recently made by Jules Leken in the Belgian Senate during the discussion of the budget of the Ministry of Labor. Passing in review the work accomplished and the results obtained since No-

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to members of the Caisse de Retraite.
Touching on these achievements

the expense we recover the party of the property because

Change Effected Being Short-ening of the Working Week institution of an eight-hour day and of conciliation and arbitration councils, the Minister concluded by declaring that, thanks to the work of the De partment of Labor, Belgium, instead of remaining a classic example of a country with low wages and long hours, is on the way to becoming a country famed for prosperity and free

FREEMASONRY IN THE DOMINIONS

District Grand Lodge of New Jubilee of Its Foundation

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England-An eminently satisfactory report is to hand from the Transvaal Masters Lodge, which was brethren who are installed masters under the English constitution, which proves how general is the demand for held always in Johannesburg, the lodge has many enthusiastic members who are not hindered by the disabilities of travel from attending on every occasion. The purposes of the lodge are primarily to form a bond of brotherhood, which shall have as its first aim the furtherance of all objects which shall tend to benefit the craft and shed light and learning where most needed.

The Masonic Motto

A very pleasing function has just taken place at Benonl, when the foundation stone of a new Masonic temple was laid by district Grand Master Charles Aburrow, and substitute Diswaymen having achieved something trict Grand Master (Scottish constitutionard this end. The Whitley countion) George Hardin Although the tion) George Hardie. Although the actual owners of the temple are the English and Scottish lodges, lodges of the Irish and Netherlands constitutions will also meet in the building and both of these were represented German, Austrian, Luxembourg and by their provincial grand masters. An inspiring oration on the Masonic mot-"Magna est veritas et provalebit," was delivered by District Grand Chap-

lain Devonshire.

The Rev. Thomas Porritt, a member of the thirtieth degree, who has just been installed as the primus sovereign of the Tararua chapter of the Scottish Rite, No. 219, recently consecrated at Masterton, New Zealand, may quoted as a Masonic enthusiast. He s a past sovereign of the Wellington Chapter, No. 91, yet willingly accepted nomination as head of the new chapter. His expert knowledge of the rite and his knowledge of Freemasonry in general will render his services invaluable to the Tararua brethren.

A lodge has just been consecrated at Wellington, which will be known as the Empire, No. 225. There were 62 founders, all former service men from different parts of the Dominion

A Masonic Boom

A motion is to come before the Grand Lodge of New Zealand that all candidates be asked to peruse a book-Then the legal status of trade claims let on "The Aims, Objects, and Teachboom, which in some instances has been somewhat embarrassing, and the question of restraint has arisen. Abnormal admissions are dangerous, in exercised where numbers are great. Freemasonry has no mission to encourage admissions to its ranks, but

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made barely amounted to 17,000,000 News has just come to hand of the francs, in 1921 the expenditure under installation of the Sultan of Johore trancs, in 1921 the expenditure unuer this heading was 120,000,000, besides as master of the Lodge Johore Royal, large sums paid to mutual benefit No. 3946, the ceremony being persocieties and in the form of bonuses formed by the outgoing master, A. J. Shelley-Thompson, district grand regions of the district grand regions.

Touching on these achievements istrar, in the presence of the district and on what has also been accomplished in the direction of housing, technical education, the establishment of a supreme council of Labor and the Abu Bakar, members of the same lodge, who not long since returned to Oxford University.

The district grand lodge of New

foundland presents a very satisfactory report on the anniversary of the jubilee of its foundation. It is interesting that one of the officers appointed on the occasion of the constitution of "e district in 1871, the Rev. Joseph F. Phelps, has been for many years a resident of the university city of Oxford, but there are also two members on the Newfoundland roll who were members of the craft in the colony at the time, Harry Blair of St. John's Lodge, No. 579, and the Hon. George foundland Has Celebrated Knowling of Avalon Lodge, No. 776. During the past year 116 candidates have been initiated and the total number now on the register, allowing for dual membership, is 1169. A building has been purchased at Bell Island which is to be used as a temple, also

as a Masonic club.

The Masonic institutions in England have been supported and the district formed in 1915 for the association of grand master, J. A. Clift, K. C., is inaugurating a fund in support of the is interesting to note the progress lodges from 1916 to 1920. The initiations for each respective year were 60, 63, 87, 132, and 116, and the aggregate membership, 888, 935, 975, 1084 and 1169. The Avalon Lodge, No. 776, has the largest number on its register -347-and the Clift lodge, No. 3694 consecrated in 1913, the smallest-59. The Avalon Lodge also heads the list for initiations, having 33 to its credit.

EUROPEAN TAXIPLANE FLIGHT Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—A business man has just completed a tour of 4250 in a D. H. 9 biplane belonging to the Aviland Aircraft Company. The be in direct wireless touch with the aeroplane left London on August 26 and has visited Paris, Brussels, Hamburg, Bremen, Copenhagen, holm, Christiania, Berlin, Warsaw, Prague, Vienna, Venice, Milan and Nimes, reaching Paris again on September 15. This flight has broken all previous records for taxiplane tours, and the trip took place "according to plan" and scheduled times.

cial to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland - James Hay, who has been appointed by General Booth to the position of British a definite statement it is not possible Commissioner of the Salvation Army, to say whether the direct wireless is a Glasgow man. As a lad he plant to which he has referred as one joined the Govan Corps of the army, of two possible schemes for the and after 27 years of service in Great monwealth refers to the offer of Amal-Britain he went to Australia, where for over 10 years he has been in charge of the army's work. Now he doubt whether Australian sentiment has been called home to take the would depart from the tradition that position relinquished by Mrs. General Booth. Mr. Hay is a man of much graphic, wireless or railway, should experience in all departments of Sal- he in the hands of the people through vation Army work.

vember, 1918, Mr. Leken mentioned that while under the Old Age Pensions Act of 1906 the few allowances their own free will and accord. AUSTRALIANS HAVE A WIRELESS RELAY PLAN WIRELESS RELAY PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office MELBOURNE, Victoria—Now that W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, has returned to Australia the federal government will probably take a big forward step in regard to wireless communication. The necessity for greatly improved means of sending commercial and press messages to and India after completing their terms at from Britain and America is generally admitted by government and business interests. The Prime Minister is in a position, as one result of the recent imperial conference, to ask Australia to decide whether she will install a powerful wireless equipment which will be able to communicate with every part of the world, or join in another scheme for the establishment of wireless service between England and Australia through relay stations in Egypt, India and Singapore, each station having a radius of 2000

> Necessities of defense demand that the Commonwealth shall be in at least as good a position as Germany was when the war broke out and the adoption of a relay system would offer a premium for the cutting of communications by the capturing or destruction of one of the intermediate substations. Any doubt that Australia can link up by wireless with other portions of the world was removed during the war when long distance enemy messages were caught by the receiving station in Melbourne. Moreover, wireless messages are received at all hours of the day and night direct from high power wireless stations in Europe, at the experimental stations of a private company, the Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited.

At the annual meeting of shareholders of Amalgamated Wireless, in Sydney, Sir Thomas Hughes, the chairman, recalled the fact that the com-pany had placed before the federal government an offer to provide a direct commercial wireless service between Australia and Britain and to extend the service from its high power station all over the Commonwealth Each capital city in Australia would main oversea station. The company was prepared to carry out the scheme entirely at its own expense or to act in conjunction with the federal government. His offer had been favorably considered by the federal government, said the chairman, but the English committee's scheme for a relay system had stopped the negotia tions being brought to a successful end. The company is declared to hold SALVATION ARMY APPOINTMENT an exclusive license for the use in and future patents of the leading wireless systems of the world.

Until the Prime Minister has made gamated Wireless or to a government-owned scheme. There is some communications, whether postal, teletheir elected representatives.

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Boxes of new fun-provoking toys are arriving in the warehouse and store rooms with queer, foreign looking labels pasted on them. And others from the big American Toy Manufacturers all over the United

Girls and boys who are thinking about the holiday gifts which they would like for themselves and to give to others are coming around this Shop and taking account of the new things. Hudson's-Sixth Floor-Men's Building

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AUSTRALIAN SENATE the integrity of the Empire being vital. **DISCUSSES IRELAND**

Senator Lynch Takes Attitude That a Settlement of Irish Issue Should Be on the Lines Suggested by General Smuts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office MELBOURNE, Victoria — Senator Lynch of Western Australia has been to identified for many years in the lederal Senate with the advocacy of Home Rule for Ireland that the details in the Senate on a motion for adjournment by Senator Lynch, dealing with "the grave peril that threatens the well-being of the Empire, Ireland, and Australia, through the failure to find a solution of the Irish problem," would have passed without much public notice had it not been for the outapoken declaration by the Senator in
favor of General Smuta plan for a
settlement of the Irish question on
the lines of Dominion Home Rule,
with which he believes Mr. Lloyd
George's offer to be generally in
teneral.

"I hated the Union Jack and I left cland and worked and lived under tother flag, but I have since come after the Union Jack and have mrned to look upon it as the badge and guarantee of safety for me and line," declared the Western Ausralian Senator in one of the most emarkable speeches delivered in he Australian Parliament. Senator ynch explained that one reason for is motion for an adjournment to scuss the situation in Ireland was at, like other members of the federal arliament, he had received from the all Eireann, or the elected reprechil Eireann, or the elected repre-entatives of Ireland, a document which had been forwarded to mem-ers of the British Parliament and to sected representatives of the Ans-alian people," who were approached t as members of a Dominion Par-ment, but as "representatives of a reign nation." It was an unthinkble contingency that Australia should the contingency that Australia should there be considered a foreign nation o Ireland, said Senator Lynch. It should never be a foreign nation but king for a sponsor and a month-ce in Australia she had found him, she had had a right to find him, always at his post, and he felt how hat he was entitled now to raise his soice in favor of a meltlement on the nes suggested by General Smuts.
"I think that a settlement on those may be imagined, is a difficult country in which to carry out military in which to carry out military operations. It is covered with dense said by the responsible leaders in a long of Calicut on the coast has related for the coast has no towns of any size. The area

Standing by the Empire "I do not want to see the British Empire go down. I am rather tired of hearing, as I constantly do hear from Irishmen, of England turning a deaf ear to every claim for sympathy and justice. I have helped men and I have had difficulties of my own when Irishmen have gone fo the other s'de of the world, while Englishmen have the second Jacobite rising in 1745, but they never took kindly to discipline; although a certain number did good work during the war in the sapper and ploneer units. Several of the world, while Englishmen have these dishanded soldiers are very the constituency, canvassing the great causes of humanity and justice have been accelerated by the force of the British Empire. The position of Treiand in the past has been a sad exception, but England today is vastly being largely captures from police stations. different with its democratic rule than the was under the ascendancy of class rule, and that is a fact which should be considered by those who are in temporary control of Ireland just now.

"Australia stands in a lonely position, unable to defend herself without the without the work done by Lady Astor in the House of Commons, and were very anxious indeed to send Mrs. Wintringsoutside help. Unless she has the So completely did the rebels control anxious indeed to send Mrs. Wintringnower of the British Navy she cannot the country for a time, that Calicuthat it is along these lines that the power of the British Navy she cannot hold her own for five seconds. If Ireland succeeds in weakening the Empire, then she will not be taking the interests of Australia into account. We own something to Ireland, but Ireland and England own something to Gradually the military assumed control of the railway from Calicut first, would feel the Asialic as for as Songanus, and then affor as for as Songanus and then affor as for as Songanus and then affor as the songanus and the songanus Australia. Neither England, Ireland trol of the railway from Calicut first, as far as Schoranur, and then as far as potential, but we are the descendants of those nations and we shall feel it. There are in Australia 1,000,000 people of Irish descent, people of Irish descent, people of their own fiesh and blood, and the leaders of Ireland, in seeking a form of freedom that may be a delusion to themselves, are throwing that million of their own countrymen to the Asia. The railway from Calicut first, as far as Shoranur, and then as Sh the rown countrymen to the Asiaa most desperate attack had been by the military governor of the wolves. That would not be a fair thing for Ireland to do.

A Plea to Ireland

the integrity of the Empire being vital. Ireland could be given control of its own affairs to the utmost limits.

Senator Gardiner, Labor's sole representative in the Senate, said that to use the powers of the Senate to diseuns the Irish question and practically advise the British Government was taking a grave risk. No nation had the right to dominate another. Irsland was a nation whose youngmen were such as Senator Lynch was when he left Ireland and they were when he left Ireland and they were struggling for liberty and the right of Government offered Ireland dominion self-government he felt that at last Ireland would be as free as Australia, and he believed that acceptance of that position would bring about unity within the Empire, making another free, independent nation within the Empire. He hoped that wise counsel would pray all in the last Parliamen. would prevail in the Irish Parliamen:
and that Ireland would become an independent member of the British Empire, a step that would receive the
support of 99 out of every 100 of the
Ir.sh in Australia.

After further discussion the motion
for adjustments are the step of the step.

for adjournment was withdrawn.

DELIBERATE PLANNING

ALLAHABAD, India — The Moplah rebellion in the Malabar region, for it can be called nothing less than rebellion, still continues at the time of writing and is very far from being suppressed although it can be said at present that there is not very much likelihood of the trouble spreading and that it is more or less localised. It must be explained that the rebellion has not been one of the whole population against what they are pleased to consider their oppressors; it has exclusively been the Moplahs who are implicated. These are a tribe of fanatical Muhammadans numbering about a million all told. The Ali brothers and other Khalifat orators have been prominent in stirring up trouble among the coolies and tribesmen. Among a community primarily composed of Brahmans and Hindus, composed of Brahmans and Hindus, they stand out conspicuously. They are supposed to be the descendants of Aram immigrants, who landed on the west coast of India about three centuries after Muhammad's flight from turies after Muhammad's flight from Mecca. They are very ignorant and have repeatedly revolted both from their former Hindu rulers and from the British. In consequence of this, a small detachment of British troops has been always stationed at Malapuram, one of the centers of the revolt. The country is mainly the lower foothills of the Nilgiri-hills which, at Ootacamund the summer headquar-Ootacamund, the summer headquarof Calicut on the coast has towns of any size. The area of Ireland. Grattan in 1788, O'Connell in 1888, and Redmond in 1908, speaking in four successive epochs and in different generations, had asked that Ireland be given what deneral Smuts now suggests. I now ask the Senate to express itself in the density of the jungle and the paucity of the communications and the scarcity of the form of self-government to Ireland. Something more has been asked by those now in charge of the popular party in Ireland, and the Moplahs on account of their fanaticism. They have risen in revolt before, but never on the present scale. Women's Support Large Factor. be- before, but never on the present scale.

I Starting from one outrage or other, tween myrelf and those leaders. I Starting from one outrage or other prefer to stand with Grattan, O'Conthe gangs go roving the country, gain-ing adherents as they go, until finally

brought to bay.

The British Government has made rid, while Englishmen have these disbanded soldiers are very won

ing adherents as they go, until finally

LOUTH'S CHOICE OF A WOMAN LIBERAL

Mrs. Wintringham's Victory in By-Election Won Against Very Great Odds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its European News Office LOUTH, England—The constituency self-government. When the British of returning the first British-born self-government offered Ireland dominion woman to the British Br Even those who worked for Mrs. Thomas Wintringham, the successful Independent Liberal candidate, and who knew her popularity throughout the country, hardly hoped that Louth would seize the chance of such fame

Many factors were present to tell against a woman Liberal. Most im-portant of these was the presence of a Labor candidate, and when one remembered that no Liberal candidate had anywhere won a three-cornered election during the last two years, it unlikely that a woman could succeed. It was certain that the Labor andidate would win the votes of many of the agricultural laborers, who in IN MOPLAH REBELLION subject to a wage reduction of 6s. a

Labor stood no chance of winning the seat, but the local authorities seized the opportunity for a piece of party propaganda, even though it en-dangered the Liberal position. The Labor Party headquarters in London are believed to have done their best to stop the Labor candidature, as it is no part of their policy to block way of progressive women to Parliament. But the Labor candidate was already nominated, and Mrs. Wintringham found herself fighting the first three-cornered election in constituency for 40 years.

Woman Candidate's Handidap A second factor that might have proved all-important was the preju-dice against a woman candidate. The constituency is wholly agricultural, and superficially it seemed the least fertile ground for the growth of feminist ideas. Farmers are notoriously conservative, and farm laborers have little experience of the modern politlcal woman. The only chance of a woman candidate was to win to her side the bulk of the women voters of constituency, and this is what Mrs. Wintringham accomplished

To achieve success a very heavy poll was needed. In spite of the great distances-up to four or five miles in some cases—of many of the voters from the nearest polling booth, there were good reasons why a heavy poll was possible. One was that this was ters of the Madras Government, rise to a height of over 7000 feet, and, as may be imagined, is a difficult coun- and that they were thoroughly aware of their power as voters.

Another reason was that Mrs. Wintringham, as the wife of their former member, was exceedingly well known in the constituency for her

The Liberal organization fought the the constituency, canvassing the and explaining the necessity for hav-

ing good women representatives in Parliament. The work done by these non-party workers unquestionably had consid-House of Commons, and were very anxious indeed to send Mrs. Wintringwomen voters can make their influ-ence felt, and will go far to encourage the selection of well-qualified women candidates all over the country.

AUTONOMY MOVE IN CHINESE PROVINCES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China-A movement for provincial autonomy was started about three months aga in the Provof Chehkiang. It was fathered "What the Irish leaders are asking is merely a little extra sign of sovereignty. I would remind Ireland that Australia chlor's a freedom little short of that and stands within the Empire, yet Australia is not less happy or prosperous through heing within the Empire. She does not want that sow

yet Australia is not less happy or prosperous through being within the Empire. She does not want that sovereignty and does not ask for entire freedom. If Ireland stands out for what is demanded now it may mean long warfare and possibly loss to herself, and the ultimate acceptance of leas than what is now offered. The leaders of Ireland are not justified in taking that risk."

The Minister for Repatriation, Senator Millen, said that the Senate had listened with respect to Senator Lynch, a loyal Irishman, yet his enough to recognize the claims of loyalty to the Empire. If the Senate were to express an opinion it would be, be thought, in line with Senator Lynch's view as to intended to the whole Malabar area.

The military freed again, inflicting exceedingly heavy losses.

Another column is operating in the Exercating in the Exercating in the Everat Zone rounding up rebels and taking prisoners. But, operating in the vow were in favor of liberal taking prisoners. But, operating in the leading men of the Province in favor of liberal taking prisoners. But, operating in the country, it may be a matter of weeks before the work is finally concludes.

The news of this movement spread to Hunan, and even to the distant Province of Szechuan. Dr. Sun sent representatives from Canton to watch the movement and to inquire as to its success. Many members of the former national Parliament also focked to Chehkings, in the belief that their own project of constitutional government was at last reaching its fulfillment. Chehking the scheme are Colonel Harvey. American in the Empire. If the Senate were to express an opinion it would be, be thought, in line with Senator Lynch's view as to senate the column is operating in the deading men of the Province of Szechuan. Dr. Sun sent representatives from Canton to watch the movement and to inquire as to its success. Many members of the former national Parliament also ficked to Chehkings, in the belief that their own project of constitutional government was at last reaching its fulfillment.

sentative government. Suddenly the whole situation was changed by the appointment of Gen. Wn Pei-fu as Inspector-General of Hunan and Hupeh, with the task of forcibly pacitying those provinces. The pro-vincial autonomy movement has re-ceived a temporary check, due to this military activity, but in the end it is certain to succeed. certain to succeed.

President Hsu Shih-chang is known tt be in favor of provincial autonomy, through which a federated form of government can be reached. He is issuance to the country, in which he will distinguish between practicable and impracticable schemes of provincial autonomy and point a way for the cessation of inter-provincial strife. With his wide experience in provincial administration it is to be expected that President Hau will be able to make valuable suggestions along line of the relations between the provincial and central governments.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S ARTICLE CHALLENGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England — Lord North-cliffe has recently bad published in one of the London daily papers he protests in more than one quarter. The same paper that published the lowing day to the effect that a resolution was passed at the meeting of the Ecumenical Methodist Conference stating, at the request of the American delegates, a committee be appointed to prepare a statement concerning this article, and that the paper be asked to publish this statement.

P. W. Wilson, a correspondent of another London daily paper, speaking at Whitefield's men's meeting recently, also raised his voice in protest against the statements made by Lord Northcliffe.

Prohibition in America was already an epoch-making triumph, Mr. Wilson said. They could not find any liquor on the trains, at the railway stations or on the river steamers. All the clergy there of every denomination were abstainers. Employers were united in the verdict that prohibition had meant a greater output of goods, an increased abundance of commodities. It had meant in the fundamental industries of the country one day a week saved; both to Capital and Labor -to Capital because of the improved production of goods, to Labor because of the extra day's pay, wages being paid usually on the piece-rate system.

One thing Lord Northcliffe had forgotten was the women of America. On the whole, the woman in America was not a drudge but a queen, and it had been for years a fixed standard of womanhood in America that no woman entered a saloon. As the saloons had closed, so the soda fountains had increased: they found cases of saloons which had been turned into haberdashers' shops and flower stalls; and people declared they had never done

There was unemployment in Amer ica, but nobody put the blame on prohibition, and when he left, there was no distress reported. In New York, ship kitchens had all been closed, the lodging houses were empty, and organizations like the Salvation Army. which provide dinners for the poor The Liberal organization fought the found the people too proud to apply election along the ordinary party to them. At Cedar Rapids, which he lines, laying little or no stress on visited, and which had had prohibition the fact that their candidate was a for 20 years, a workhouse was unknown.

He wondered if Lord Northcliffe The most interesting knew that the liquor saloons in America had been the greatest anti-British influence. The brewers were German, and the retailers in the main Great Britain to make the of their country.

LONDON WILL SOON HAVE A BUNKER HILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor m its European News Office

LONDON. England-A fund has een started in London for the purpose of buying a small knob of land in Hampstead Heath, north of London, calling it "Bunker Hill" and making it into a small park, in the center of which will be a monument Not Severe Enough commemorating America's entrance

The architectural plans, at present somewhat vague, include an encircling wall on which will be inscribed the names of the regiments and the comnanding officers of the American and English armies who fought side by side; two stone globes, one with a map of America and one of the British Empire, and a tablet bearing the names of the battle fields where the two nations fought together.

Mrs. S. A. Barnett, initiator of the scheme, says: "There are two Bun-ker Hills—one in Boston, Massachusetts; one adjoining Hampstead Heath, near London. On the summit of the Bunker Hill in Boston stands a monument, erected to commemorate the battle-1775-that the American troops fought in the cause of right and liberty against the troops sent from England. On the summit of the Bunker Hill near London there is nothing now

His Recent Speech Before His and His Successors

much has been written and although be discussing these unrealities, which nobody believes any longer.

There is the amazing spectacle of the London Statist, and one of the most prominent financial authorities most prominent financial authorities. given point to the long quarrel be-tween him and his successors. Curiously enough, Raymond Poin-

care, though an opponent of Mr. Clemenceau's successors and ready to fight President Millerand, who is un-derstood to have vetoed his choice as Premier, and to fight Mr. Briand and others whose concessions and surrenders to Germany displease the former controls an article on prohibition in President, is compelled to make com-America which has called forth strong mon cause with them against Mr mon cause with them against Mr.

Who Is to Blame?

spirit of war.

thrusts at them when he referred to at the time of the presidential elec-Mr. Millerand's compromise at Spa, tion at the height of his popularity. and Mr. Briand's acceptance of a It was with inexplicable suddeness reduced indemnity figure last May.

What He Overlooks

clear during the past year-economic truths which even now do not alally engaged in politics now agree that paying in gold or in foreign money act out of -- love for Mr. Clemenceau result of her purchases of the dollar will help to overthrow Mr. Briand and other coin values is the steady as his speeches and his articles have decline of the mark and-unhappy belped to overthrow so many minisparadox-the decline of the franc and tries before that of Mr. Briand. other European money's which suffer in relation to the dollar from every action which tends to increase the value of the dollar. In short economists are coming unanimously to the conclusion that attempts of Germany to pay in cash are disastrous for the whole world.

were extreme Irishmen. He submitted and that is in goods. But payment in to the great brotherhood of England goods is also dangerous. In the first that it would be well worth while in place Germany will be obliged to will h that Americans had made for the good far and away the most powerful industrial producer in the world. The receiving countries will find themselves faced with the unemployment of their own nationals. Payment in goods requires the most careful dis-crimination. Fortunately the repair of the ruined north of France may be accomplished by Germany and by German materiel without injuring French commerce, and it is in this direction that such men as Mr. Loucheur are trying to find the avenue of escape from the dilemna of the indemnity.

to move forward from his standpoint of 1919, his opponents attack him not because he approaches the problem

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CINCINNATI, OHIO

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

George Clemenceau into public life thing that men in France should still

The chief political dispute in France for France's disappointment and dis- always to have need of a traitor. Durillusionment? There are two parties ling the war it was Mr. Caillaux who tile and productive machinery has been to this dispute, though the second party - the anti-Clemencists - breaks brought the destruction of hopes and been taken to bring about the comup into a number of sections which it may be said that Mr Clemenceau and his supporters maintain that they have provided France with an excel-lent treaty which has been badly applied. They have not moved from the position that they took up in 1919; they insist that Germany should be made to pay to the last mark, and take no count of any difficulties which have since been demonstrated by experience. The speech of Mr. Clemen-ceau breathed implacable hostility toward Germany. He still retains the regards as Anglophile, was of course

has gone wrong in France, every by Mr. Millerand and Mr. Briand.

There is only one way of paying

But while Mr. Clemenceau refuses

There's a reason. Comparison will show it.

In'ernational Furriers WEBSTER B. BURKHARDT, PRES.

MR. CLEMENCEAU

AGAIN IN LIMELIGHT

from the wrong angle, not because he did not work out the economic consequences of the peace, not because he imposed too heavy a burden on Germany, but actually because he was not severe enough. Mr. Poincaré and other adversaries try to cast all the blame for shottered hones on Mr.

His Recent Speech Before His blame for shottered hones on Mr. is Recent Speech Before His other adversaries try to cast in Mr. Austria is of the greatest importance Statue Has Given Point to the Clemenceau, because he allowed the for the whole of Europe, and everywar to be ended while the enemy was body, be he politician, banker, many was to be ended while the enemy was still more stupendous figure than that struction of Austria. Vienna is at which it is quite unreally fixed today, because he did not insist on the dislocation of the German Empire, the PARIS, France—Of the reentry of by French troops. It is a strange

will consent to become the banner Mr. Clemenceau blaming his suc-bearer of a certain section of poll-cessors for not having obtained more in Great Britain, in an article in which ticians his recent speech before his from Germany, and his successors own statue at Sainte-Hermine has throwing the whole blame back on to Mr. Clemenceau for not having drawn up a stiffer treaty, when they cannot even apply the provisions of the present treaty. While these two sets of politicians indulge in this fictitious quarrel, the whole tendency of real French politics is toward accom dation with Germany, the scrapping of the treaty, an economic arrangement, practical collaboration, and measure of friendship!

A Fictitious Quarrel

The Clemenceau-Poincaré quarrel is, then, quite fictitious and it may be presumed that the desire is merely appears now to be who is to blame to find a scapegoat. France appears the nonfulfillment of promises, it is Mr. Clemenceau who is the traitor. He is as good for this rôle as anyone else. But his story has indeed been remarkable. He was regarded everybody as France's indispensable man. There was hardly a dissentient voice against him while he was in power. The "Matin," which pursues him with pitiless animosity day after day and seems to conceive that friendto be numbered among his supporters Thus, according to him and accord- in the old days, although the good ing to his followers, everything that relations between the newspaper and the government were somewhat failure to realize the promises of the broken when a prosecution (after-Treaty, is a result of bad workman- ward abandoned) was launched ship. The Treaty is an admirable in against one of the chief employees of strument which has been mishandled the "Matin." Parliament approved of the Treaty and ratified it. Everybody He did not mention his successors anticipated that Mr. Clemenceau by name but he made some damaging would be elected President. He was that there was a revolt against him. Once defeated, once his power broken, his former friends and supporters It is obvious, of course, that Mr. with the exception of a faithful few, Clemenceau totally ignores all the turned upon him; and today hardly a economic truths that have been made newspaper in France refrains from

severe criticism.

There are, it is true, opponents of together guide French ministers. All the present government which seize observers in Europe who are not actu- upon Mr. Clemenceau's criticisms in order to combat the tendency to the it is impossible for Germany to go on Left which is now clearly seen. They which is the equivalent of gold. The but because they believe his speech

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Long Quarrel Between Him still on French soil, because he did facturer, merchant or workman is inand His Successors mercially the center of a great territory, a banking center, a place of com merce, a business center, and besides a most important market for the products of the neighboring states, as well as for the purchase of home and

he insists that help for Austria is absolutely imperative.

He points out that just as the resto-ration of the European nations is indispensable for the welfare of Great Britain so is the restoration of every single continental nation indispensable for the attainment of economic stability by all the neighboring nations. So long as the vital circula-tion of commerce is not regained neither France, Italy nor Belgium can recover from the consequences of the war. And what applies to these countries applies in still greater degree to the immediate neighbors of Austria, to Tzecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Hungary. The pulsation of commerce, which will bring again was the traitor. Now that peace has restored. That so far no steps have plete reconstruction of Austria is a misfortune, not only for the inhabitants of Vienna, but for every nation in Europe.

The more generally this is understood and the better the economic necessities of the world are comprehended the greater will be the attention directed toward the question of a real reconstruction. "I do not nation, and Vienna, will finally dis-cover a way out of their present dis-Their praiseworthy efforts to help themselves will be followed by other countries, and especially by England, with the greatest interest and sincere sympathy. The Austrians may also be congratulated on having shown the world in these post-war days, by the recent Sample Fair in Vienna, what they are still able to do in the field of industry."

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR CAMBRIDGE

University's Rugby Football Prospects More Promising Than Has Been Case in Many Years -Eleven Blues Are on Team

By special correspondent of The Christian

CAMBRIDGE, England-It is a very reat many years since Cambridge Iniversity's Rugby football prospects vere as bright as they are for the 1921-22 season. Captained by R. Cove Smith, Calus, and with 11 of last have a wealth of talent to pick from and should be able, without difficulty, to select a representative team con-siderably above average strength. The university season is, of course, a short one, the intervarsity match against Oxford being played on December 8— less than two months after the first

de all the Blues at his dissal; for he can command such ers as G. S. Conway, Caius, last on's captain; W. R. F. Collis, T. E. Morel, Jesus; H. K. P. Calus, and J. D. H. Miller, oke; together with W. C. D. ne. Calus, of the 1919-20 side. s pack will be very greatly engthened by the inclusion of the glish international, W. W. Wakeeld, who will take up residence as a always at hand to grass any oppo ed as one of the finest forwards in e game at the present day. Other eshmen will, no doubt, be in the runwhile there are a few seniors improved a lot last year and who have to be considered.

Last season, there was a certain mount of weakness in halfback play. . B. S. Young, St. John's, is the only lue left for this department. The nportance of good "halves" cannot e overestimated, and Cambridge ty is sure to concentrate upon ringing about some improvement in this connection. J. R. Illingworth, Calus, J. A. Gardiner, Pembroke, and V. Dallas Conte, St. Catharine's, are all seniors of note, while, if the ien do not come up to expec tion, it would not be surprising if the 1919-20 Blue, K. R. J. Saxon, Emmanuel, were tried at halfback. really a three-quarter, but "fly" half at school. He is played "fly" half at school. He is very fast and knows the game. H. W. C. Craigmile will be much missed from the three-quarter line, but D. D. B. Cook, Pembroke, Stanley Cook, St. Catharine's, and R. H. Hamiltonfreshmen are more likely to unearth d threequarters than a good fullas the latter is badly ed, it will not be surprising if on Wickes be tried in that n. He is a good tackler, and ating would be most useful. He out the best touch finder in the side last year.

The two best senior threequarters

ce are D. Powell, King's, and A. P. F. Chapman, Pembroke, the cricketer; but on their past showing by C. F. K. Watson. Experience has taught that it is not wise to build too high hopes on the school reputations of freshmen. At the same time, there are quite a number of men now at Cambridge who did well at school, and who are sure to come to the fore sooner or later.

There will probably be at least a dozen freshmen this season of "Blue" ss, and, if that be so, then, with the available seniors, there should MRS. WATSON IS AGAIN varsity side. This always makes for team. Even the forwards will have no easy task to secure their position, for seniors such as J. B. White, Corpus; T. R. K. Jones, Sydney; V. B. Burns, Downing; D. M. Maxwell, Clare, and C. M. S. Boston, Pembroke, are all likely to be in the mitted. Mrs. Hathaway Watson of running if they continue their present rate of progress. A good fixture list the team, and to allow ample time for every likely man to be given a trial.

FOOTBALL POPULAR

PRACUE Tzecho-Slovakia - The league champion of Tzecho-Slovakia and holder of the Charity Cup, has just returned from a tour in Germany, and Switzerland, having scored 33 goals to 0. The Tzecho-Slovakians played a goalless draw with the Nuremberg Football Club, the champion team of Germany, and did this in spite of the fact that, after the game had en in progress for only a few min-es, one of their best players was Annual Par Competition—Memphis , one of their best players was ged to leave the field. The champion team of Austria, the Football 27 down, second; Midlothlans, 30 two years. Gordon and Goodale are lub Rapid of Vienna, was defeated down, third. by a score of 4 goals to 1. Another yeary good Tzecho-Slovakian team, River Country Club, Wisconsin. Viktoria of Zizkov, is now on tour. It won at Basel, as well as at Stras- (second victory). Viktoria of Zizkov, is now on tour. It won at Basel, as well as at Strasburg. With the exception of June and July, the hottest months in Tzecho-Slovakia, football is played throughout.

Analysis Country Ctus, wisconsin.

City Record Cup—Olympia Fields agona cross bring inc.

Second victory).

Individual record cup—Mrs. Melvin Jones. Olympia Fields, 397 points; line.

Country Ctus, wisconsin. the year, and has become the national ond, 167; Mrs. E. E. Harwood, Olympia

As in England, the clubs compete Chicago Team Championship for a league championship and a foot-Olympia Fields.

ball cup. Before the war, there were frequent matches between English and Prague teams, and it is hoped that, in the near future, the sporting relations between England and Tzecho-Slovakia will be renewed. In the past, many first-class teams have visited Tzecho-Slovakia. In addition to such combinations as Manchester United, Everton, The Arsenal, and Bolton Wanderers, of the English league many famous teams from Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Germany, and Aus-Denmark, Holland, Germany, and Austria have visited Prague, often to meet with defeat. A crowd of some 20,000 or 30,000 spectators is quite a regular occurrence 'at a Tzecho-Slovakian soccer match.

BLACKHEATH HAS A STRONG TEAM

season's Blues still "up," the Cantabs Defeats Bristol Rugby Football 10 Points to 3 on October 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor when Bristol was defeated by 10 forward. Cove Smith, who is an international player, will lead the pack as captain of the team, and it is fairly obvious that he will not even be able points to 3, after a magnificent discollege cross-country running, and play of Rugby football by both teams. with a rich tradition of victory un-Once again the Blackheath rear divisions proved very difficult to deal with. The Bristol team, which included R. C. W. Pickles in the three-

included R. C. W. Pickles in the three-quarter line, put up a splendid resist-ance, however, and gave the visitors no easy time. B. S. Cumberlege, the Blackheath fullback, played a fine game, and more than once turned at-tacks by Bristol into opportunities, for his own "threes." At times he would be seen dashing along with his threequarter-backs, and yet he was who appeared likely to score a try. ing for Blackheath after C. N. Lowe

posts: and H. Coverdale converted the try. Then the Bristol players pressed closely, but, often when within urable distance of scoring, found themselves compelled to hold back the "Heathens." H. L. Feltham scored in the second half for the home side, but the Blackheath team continued to Prior to this match, the Bristol men had won all their engagements this

vious, had opened their 1921-22 sea-tions with the atheltes of British uni-son with a flourish of trumpets, did versities that it helped to bring about son with a flourish of trumpets, did versities that it helped to bring about not fare too well at Gloucester, and, the international track meet between with a rather depleted team, lost by 6 Oxford and Cambridge and Princeton points to 0. A. L. Gracie was again very brilliant for the visitors, and got through a vast amount of work in the three-quarter line. The "Quins" kept the ball well on the move all the time, Brown '22 and C. G. Irish '23. Carter and kicked with excellent judgment. was the first Cornellian to finish in the It appeared, however, that when an race in England. He came in about attacking movement was about to 100 yards behind N. A. Mclines, the reach it successful conclusion, a wild great Oxford runner, who won indipass or so would disorganize the vidual honors. The showing of the mechanism of the attacking force sufficiently to prevent a try being scored. lished that he was one of the finest H. B. T. Wakelam, the Harlequins cross-country runners that Moakley captain, had an opportunity of level-ing the scores on one occasion, but he deal since among the Moakley prodendeavored to ground the ball between ucts were such sterling runners as the posts, and was tackled before he could do so.

Description of American regards to the posts of American regards to the posts.

Newport and Cardiff struggled toto gain any points. Both sides de-fended with great skill, but were com-R. E. Brown being the present inter-

fine. Other results	on
as follows:	
London Welsh19	Lon
Richmond25	Lone
Bath 7	Unit
Leicester14	Hea
Swansea16	Lian
Neath	Pon
Cross Keys12	Pen
Manchester22	Mos
Pill Harriers23	Bry
Maesteg 6	Brid

ELECTED PRESIDENT

mitted. Indian Hill Golf Club was reelected president; Mrs. G. B. Burrage, Exmoor Country Club, first vice-president; Mrs. F. H. Ball, Oak Park Country Club, second vice-president; Mrs. B. C. Hardenbrook, Skokle Coun-OOTBALL POPULAR
IN TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Mrs. B. C. Hardenbrook, Skokie Country Club, corresponding secretary, and it is likely that these 10 men will be entered in the dirly meets if the conditions of the races permit so large a group from any contract of the conditions of the races permit tary.

The report of the treasurer showed Sparta Athletic Club of Prague, the ample funds on hand. The title event of the first 10 have had considerable next year, in conformity with the by-experience in running with previous

ormany, and did this in spite Mrs. Melvin Jones. Olympia Fields. that, after the game had Women's Chicago Championship-

Interstate Record Trophy-Fox

Fields, third, 100.

Cornell University Track and Cross-Country Mentor Has Strong Candidates Out for the Latter Team at Ithaca

Special to The Christian Science Monitor ITHACA, New York-That Cornell University will have a cross-country team equal at least to that which won the championship by a single point from Princeton University last year in the annual intercollegiate race, seems to be a fair conclusion from the material available this fall and the Team in a Brilliant Match by results of the team races Coach J. F. Moakley has instituted so far this season. The veteran Cornell track and country coach has seldom had so LONDON, England—The match win-nucleus for a cross-country squad as ning ability of the Blackheath Club this fall, and seldom has the pack was shown forcibly on October 1, and in time over standard courses.

One of the pioneers in American

versity in any other sport, Cornell cross-country running holds the position and the support of a major sport at Ithaca, and it is therefore not sur-prising to find such interest and en-thusiasm as is manifested this year by

the candidates for the team.

Although the schedule has not yet been formally ratified, it is an open secret that it includes participation in an intercollegiate invitation meet at Syracuse Saturday, October 29, a dual match with Harvard at Cambridge on Nov. 5, and a meet in New York on Nov. 12 with Columbia, Dartmouth and Pennsylvania as the probable opponents. This last race will be run over later in the month will he the econe of the intercollegiate championship race of the I. C. A. A. A. A.

The backbone of Cornell's crosscountry team consists of four vet-erans from last year's team which crossed the Atlantic ocean to give Oxford and Cambridge universities a close race over the course of the Thames Hare and Hounds Club at Roehampton, England, a meeting which established such cordial rela-

The two Browns have been promi-

Although the team has not yet been than Rennox. definitely selected, the present stand-

'22, second, N. P. Brown '22, third, M. E. Richman '23, fourth, G. Miske '22, fifth, E. A. Gordon '22, sixth, M. J. Ward '23, seventh, C. G. Irish '23, eighth, E. C. Goodale '23, ninth, and Mrs. Hathaway Watson of J. P. Morrisson '23, president of the Cornell cross-country club, tenth. There have been variations in the

tioned, Richman, Ward and Morrison of the first 10 have had considerable college, who was eligible for the var-sity this fall for the first time. Though not a brilliant runner he is steady, one of the type from which Moakley Annual Par Competition—Memphis has built some of his best teams. Country Club, 26 down; Onwentsia, Morrison has been on the squad for

Besides the varsity team Cornell the captaincy of the Columbia Univer-

history—Penn State College, Yale TWO VETERANS University, Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. HAS FINE SQUAD He looks for one of the most successful college cross-country seasons in the history of the association.

RADCLIFFE TEAM IS ANNOUNCED

Women's College Hockey Team Hopes to Make Good Showing Against All-British Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts-Miss Bessie Rudd '17, assistant athletic director and coach of the hookey team, has a squad of very promising play-ers out for the Radeliffe College team which is to meet the All-British Women's Hockey Team on Radcliffs Field next week. The candidates for the varsity team

held twice a week with the result that a lineup has been determined upon and the team has been getting quite little practice together. Next Tues-day the team will meet Sargent School of Physical Education on Radeliffe Field, and this should prove to be a fine trying out for both teams before they meet the All-British.

Miss Helen Locke '22 of Lexington Massachusetts, is captain of the team and she plays center halfback. She is a strong player and a good leader.

The forward line is very good, and is made up of members of the sopho-more and freshman classes. Miss Elizabeth Bright '23 of Cambridge plays left wing, while the other wing sition is taken care of by Sallie Davis '23 of Brookline, Massachusetts. Miss Nell Skillin '23 of Lynn, Massachusetts, and Miss Annie Allen '24 of White Plains, New York, play inside right and inside left. The important position of center forward is played by Miss Elizabeth Fletcher 24 of England. Miss Ethel Emerson '23 of New York City is another inside forward and she may vet succeed in making a regular place on the team

Miss Ruth Barrett '23, Concord, '23 of Newton, Massachusetts, and Miss Mary Trask '22 of Boston, Massachusetts, are the halfbacks. Miss Dorothy Baker '24, Everett, Pennsylvania, and Miss Catherine McCoy '22 of Washington, District of Columbia, are the fullbacks, while Miss Ethel Clarke '22 of Brookline, Massachusetts, is the goal tender.

The team has shown considerable omise in its practice work and while players and coach realize that the Allteam is a wonderfully strong organization, they expect to make good showing in the big game.

THREE PLAYERS NOW LEADING

Bauchop, Howarth and Fletcher Score Eight Goals Each in Engglish League Second Division

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England-James Bauchop of Bradford was joined at the head of the list of goal-scorers in the Second Division of the English Associa-tion Football League, after the games on October 1, by T. Howarth of Leeds gether without either team being able nent figures in Cornell c ops-country United, and Brough Fletcher, Barnsand A. P. F. Chapman, Pembroke, the cricketer; but on their past showing a good sprinkling of international players on the field, but the passing and N. E. Jacob, Peterham, both and N. E. Jacob, Peterham, both showed considerable improvement as fullbacks during last season, and may be contestants for the position vacated by the passing and the present intercollegiate champion in the two-mife collegiate champion in the goals, Howarth and Fletcher scoring championship at New Haven last fall.

Carter was unable to run in that meet.

Garden was unable to run in that meet.

Garden broad a state of the st of the other members of that championship team, Capt. J. L. Dickinson

'20 and T. C. McDermott '20 graduated

C. Puddefoot, the West Ham center
forward, who headed the final list of
the team, but his inexperience is more last June and H. V. Bonsal '23 is un- Second Division goal-scorers last sea- than offset by the fact that he is a

As on several previous occasions ing of the men based on their showing in the match races held every Saturian the match races held every Saturian the match races held every Saturian law is son ruled low, and only 25 goals clever at handling a soccer ball and day, the squad being divided into two were obtained among the 22 teams should make an excellent g teams, one known as the "N Ps" and which were in action. The inability the other as the "R Es," after the Browns, follows:

C. C. Carter '22, first, R. E. Brown '22, second, N. P. Brown '22, third, first division. Up to and including has won a place at outside left on the second by the second including has won a place at outside left on the second by October 1, no more than 25 players junior varsity. Lever is very fast and in the Second Division had scored is becoming clever at dribbling and more than two goals since the open-

Brough Fletcher, Barnsley...... Bernard Travers, Fulham. Bernard Travers, Fulham
J. D. Hammerton, Barnsley,
J. Moore, Derby County.
Donald Cock, Fulham
C, W. Flood, Hull City
W. Tinsley, Notts Forest.
J. R. Spaven, Notts Forest.
James Broad, Stoke.
W. Paterson, Derby County.
D. Brown, Notts County.
D. Brown, Notts County.

S. C. Puddefoot, West Ham United. 4
Daniel Shea, Fulham. 4
J. Harris, Bristol City. 3
J. Connor Crystal Palace. 3
J. Patterson, Leicester City. 3
W. G. Death, Notts County. 3
G. Edmonds, Wolverhampton Wanderers 3
J. C. Wilcox, Bristol City. 3
C. Renaox, Clapton Orient. 3
Frank Burrill, Wolverhampton Wand'er 3
W. R. Walnscoak Barnsley. 3 W. R. Wainscoat, Barnsley...... W. Morgan, Coventry City.....

WALTER HIGGINS RESIGNS

NEW YORK, New York - Walter Higgins, United States national twomile indoor champion, has resigned

Coach D. A. Stewart Is Develop-

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania -The University of Pennsylvania soc- fall. cer football team, for three successive years crowned intercollegiate champions, will open the present collegiate season against Harvard at Boston, J. C. Brockmeyer of Utah University Massachusetts, Saturday. Prospects and Ervin Dailey and Sandy Wick, two this year look bright, despite the fact that only two veterans have returned. were called out with the opening of the college and practices have been squad daily on the River Field. The squad daily on the River Field. The call for candidates brought out 60 seasoned players and several score of

> Capt, E. P. Patton '22, All-American fullback, and B. Amelia '23, chosen second All-American halfback last year, are the only members of last year's intercollegiate championship team who will play this season, and Patton, in all probability, will be unable to get in many of the games this meant that it was necessary for Coach Stewart to build up what is practically great success. The present varsity team compares favorably with many past teams that have been turned out gan '22 and E. G. Gustafson. These for the Red and Blue. It will lack the two men are taking care of the wings usual galaxy of stars which have usubut Coach Stewart claims that he is just as pleased and says that the Edward Porep '22 is a good substitute Drake has won from Kansas, and last strength of the team this season will end. R. M. Ingram '23 and N. H. week overwhelmed Cornell College lie in team play. And it is toward Clark 22 are first-choice tackles and this end that the coaches and players they have promising substitutes in are working at the present time. Pennsylvania was fortunate in having many players remaining from last year's strong junior varsity, and it is around these men that the new team has been built. Several members of last year's championship freshman team have also secured varsity places The fact that nine out of 13 men

now on the varsity squad are products of Philadelphia preparatory schools is tribute to the caliber of soccer that is played by the secondary institu-tions of the city. Patton, R. P. M. Downes '23, J. M. Harris '22, and W. P. Miller '23, varsity players, are all graduates of Germantown Friends Academy, while R. J. Partridge '23 and J. F. Vollmer '23 are both representatives of Northeast High School, H. G. Blair '23, a center from Frankford High School, who has had two years' experience on Pennsylvania

teams, has been chosen to fill the place left vacant by Binns, last years' cap-tain. Partridge and F. C. Nolte '23, both from last year's, junior varsity, will hold down the inside left and right positions, respectively, while Miller and G. F. Wilder '23, also from the junior varsity, will flank them. In the backfield, Amelia will be the

only veteran. He will play center halfback and will be the mainstay of the defense. In practice every day Amelia has shown up particularly well and should be one of the best backs in collegiate ranks this year. Baron and Vollmer, both experienced All three had totals of 8 players, will play the other halfback

son, had one more goal to his credit veteran basketball player, and hence adept at handling a ball. MacIntosh has played for two years on the Pennshould make an excellent goal tender

ing of the football season in England pleased with the progress Lever is making, and his place on the junior varsity seems assured. W. W. Young '23, F. S. Rivas '23, W. H. Bater '24, W. T. Hobson '24, C. R. Truitt C. P. Melcher '22. B. Doane 23, T. Campbell '24, H. T. Hyman '23 and D. Cavanaugh' 22 at present compose the remainder of the junior varsity eleven

Pennsylvania expects greatest oppo-Princeton. was defeated last year by Pennsylvania for the intercollegiate title, remains. intact, and the Haverford lineup also includes a long list of vet-

COACH BAGSHAW LACKS VETERANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

Enoch Bagshaw is working hard to get the match in his last three innings, the University of Washington foot- when he went out with an unfinished Besides the varsity team Cornell the captaincy of the Columbia Univerhas a big freshman cross-country sity cross-country team and will not compete in the college championships cross-country run in December will bring over 150 men to the starting line.

Coach Moakley is hopeful of success the United States has for the Olympic games distance races in this year, but does not underestimate Princeton—runner-up at the last year's championship games, a team that country work will interfere with his country work will interfere with his country team and will not championship form for the games which are left on the schedule for 1921. On Saturday Washing-ton will meet Leland Stanford Junior University here and the local team expects to win the game. The following Saturday the University of California, the present conference championship games, a team that country work will interfere with his country work will interfere with his country team and will not championship form for the games which are left on the schedule for 1921. On Saturday Washing-ton will meet Leland Stanford Junior University here and the local team expects to win the game. The following Saturday the University of California, the present conference champions, will be met at Berkeley, California, and while Washington does not country work will interfere with his game, it hopes to the schedule.

Referee—L. M. Stoutenburgh, Buffalo, New York.** ball team into championship form for run of 125. The score by innings: championship games, a team that country work will interfere with his fornia, and while Washington does not gave Cornell the closest race in its studies.

AT PENNSYLVANIA

Mashington undergraduates, takes place November 24 when the State College of Washington comes to Seat-

tle.
When Coach Bagshaw called out the ing a Strong Team With Candidates for the team there were few players among those who reported that had had much varsity experience and legiate Soccer Football Title the coach, realizing that it takes time and experience to build up a championship eleven, wisely set to work with a view to developing players for next year and the year after as well as doing the best that could be done this

Coach Bagshaw was the successful coach of the Everett High School of Washington last year and he is being assisted at Washington this fall by former Washington stars.

In the last two games played by Washington, the team has had an even break winning from the University of Montana 28 to 7 and losing to Oregon Agricultural College 24 to 0. O. R. L. Eckman '22 is captain of the team and plays left halfback. He

is a fast and skillful open-field runner. Ivor Ziel '22 is leading candidate for the other halfback position, while Harry Quass '22 has the call at fullback. W. L. Hall '23 is first choice quarterback and is a very good field-general. Of these four men Ziel is showing the most promise as he is This loss of players has not only a fine rusher himself, but at it was necessary for Coach is a splendid man to throw a forward pass. H. L. Green and R. H. Hill a new team, and this he has done with are first-choice substitutes for half-

back positions. On the two ends are C. E. Galliin good shape and the former is quite ally been in the Pennsylvania lineup, successful in catching forward passes and converting them into good gains. Pitwood and Norman Tinling. W. R. Gundlach '22 and G. G. Rogge '22 are the two guards; but they are rather light for the positions. C. H. Haynes '23 has first call for center and while he passes the ball in a satisfactory

HUESTON BEATS ARTHUR CHURCH

Franklin and the Latter Are Tied ficient schedule. at .571 in Pocket Billiards-De Langh Loses Nine Straight

UNITED STATES POCKET BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT
Won Lost P

E. Greenleaf .. T. A. Hueston.. Walter Franklin J. B. Keogh..... Michael Koyach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania-T. A. Hueston, the Los Angeles, California, veteran, who is playing a Island State College. comeback in the United States pocket billiard tournament. Thursday afternoon won from Arthur Church, the Yonkers (New York) star, 125 to 43. Church was not in form and missed many opportunities to win the match Hueston's high run was 29, but he won the match with an unfinished count of 21. The score by innings:

-125. High run-29.

In the other afternoon match, J. B. very consistently. He led Kovach for and N. M. Purcell scored for Ireland. the greater part of the match, but could not keep his advantage. The

Michael Kovach—1 5 8 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 14 14 1 5 0 0 10 0 0 0 2 10 0 2 11 0 0 3 34—133. Scratches—8. Net total—125. High run—34.

J. B. Keogh—0 15 0 0 5 3 0 0 0 2 21 0 2 6 0 0 2 0 1 22 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 9 5 0 0 1 75—112. Scratches—5. Net total—107. High run—22. R. E. Greenleaf of New York, New

York, world's pocket billiards chamolon, made it six straight Wednesday night, when he outclassed W. F. de Langh of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 125 to 31. Greenleaf went out in 18 innings, having a high run of 52 in the second inning. It was de Langh's sition this year from Haverford and ninth straight defeat and his last The Tiger team, which match in the tournament. The score by innings:

High run—52.
W. F. de Langh—0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 2 4 2 4 1 14 1 0 1 0—33. Scratches—2. High

Arthur Church of Yonkers New York, champion of New York State, was beaten in the other Wednesday night match by Walter Franklin of Kansas City, Missouri, 125 to 106, in long drawn-out match that required 53 SEATTLE, Washington - Coach innings. The westerner virtually won

KANSAS STATE AND KANSAS TO MEET

Former's Victory Over Missouri and Latter's Win From Iowa State Surprises in Missouri Valley Conference Football

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri-Two big upets in Missouri Valley Conference football games last week put a new ingle on the championship race. University of Missouri was temporarily put out of the running by a defeat cultural College team, 7 to 5. Missouri was expected to win an easy victory, but bad playing by the Missouri team and a long pass to within a foot of the Missouri goal in the last minute of play won the game for the Kansas team

The other surprise was Kansas victory over Iowa State College, 14 to 7. Kansas has previously shown up rather feebly this season, but showed a powerful burst of speed and completely outplayed the strong Ames eleven throughout the game.

The big match in this week's schedule will be the clash between University of Kansas and Kansas State Agricultural College, who are at present sharing honors for first place in the conference standings. If can win, and, if Missouri can in the next three weeks win from Washington, University of Oklahoma and Drake University, the championship finals will be played between Missouri and Kansas in their annual Thanksgiving Day classic.

Missouri plays Drake this week. week overwhelmed Cornell College under a 41-to-0 score. For two consecutive years Missouri has won over Drake by the margin of a field goal kicked by C. E. Lewis '22, and upon his shoulders rests most of the responsibility of a victory this time.

Two other games in the conference which will attract wide attention will be the Nebraska-Oklahoma match at Lincoln and the Ames-Washington game at Ames, Iowa. Both Nebraska and Oklahoma have won every con-ference game, but the former are out of the race on account of an insuf-

NEW BASKETBALL LEAGUE IS FORMED

LEWISTON, Maine-Bates College and the University of Maine are charter members of the New England Intercollegiate Basketball Association now being formed. Each team must include in its schedule games with five other members of the league. University alone has not replied to the invitation for membership.

Other members are Boston University, Connecticut Agricultural College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, New Hampshire State College, Tufts College, Wesleyan University, Wor-cester Polytechnic Institute and Rhode Bates is expected to open its season

against Harvard at Cambridge De cember 9.

SCOTLAND DEFEATS IRELAND Science Monitor

PAISLEY Scotland-The result of the water-polo match between Scotland and Ireland at Paisley on Octooost, in which case one of the former
T. A. Hueston—0 4 0 2 0 0 0 0 29 0 ber 1 was a handsome win for Scotland
0 0 3 10 0 5 0 0 0 15 13 0 0 11 7 0 7 0
Coach Stewart for some while was
0 0 1 0 0 21—128. Scratches—3. Net total
half was fairly even, and the score urch-0 0 0 0 0 0 8 0 0 0 0 at the interval was two goals each. 0 0 14 0 0 0 2 0 0 6.1 0 Later, however, the Scotsmen proved -5. Net total-43. High the superior side, and completely monopolized the play. The Irishmen commenced well, but could not last Keogh, the Rochester, New York, for-mer title-holder, lost to the brilliant team, but they lacked the activity of playing of Michael Kovach, the Tren-the Scotsmen. William Peacock worked ton, New Jersey, champion, who won havoc with their defense, and scored his block with an unfinished run of 34, three of Scotland's goals. John Brown the best of the match. Keogh had two obtained two goals for Scotland, and runs of better than 20, but did not play Ivan Lightbody one. M. A. O'Connor

EASTERN



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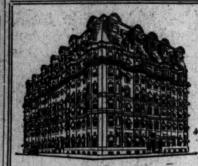




Chimes Spa Stores



NEW ENGLAND



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on is assured.

s person, \$2.00 a day.

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SUNDAY DINNER, \$1.78
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uites are now offered for transi or permanent occupancy.

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NEW ORLEANS "THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

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Rates: \$2.50 up, Single \$4.50 up, Double DIGNIFIED SERVICE

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AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLA

NEW YORK

New York)

WHEN Hotel McAlpin in-terests acquired and spent a large amount of money in beautifying and modernizing the famous Martinique Hotel, a short time ago, the name was changed to The Annex. This implied that by standards and by proximity it was an annex to Hotel McAlpin.

The name has caused confusion. Therefore, for the benefit of the guests and the management, it is announced that the name "Martinique" will be restored. It is now a new Martinique—new in decoration, furnishing, policy and charges.

The hotel is first class, the manage-ment is first class, the location most cen-tral and the tariff genuinely moderate. Pleasant rooms from \$3.00 up. Popular club breakfasts from 45c to \$1.00. Substantial luncheons and dinners at \$1.25 and \$1.75 and a well prepared and quickly served selection of satisfying dishes a la carte at new prices.

Try the Martinique. We know you will like it. Affliated with Hotel McAlpin.

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Where guests find accommodations and service as completely satisfying as the name and setting promise.

Copeland Townsend



Prince George

In the very center of New York's business and social activities. Metropolitan in its appointments and operation, yet known best of all for its homelike quiet and for the unfailing comfort that its guests expect of it.

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Excellent Restaurant - Moderate Prices. Table d'Hote or a la Carte.

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Rooms \$2 per day Hotel Endicott

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INVESTMENTS BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND

PRICE INDEX TO **GET TRADE VALUE**

United States Federal Reserve Board to Issue International Prices to Determine Relative Worth of Commodities

ally for The Christian Science Month NEW YORK, New York—To properly appraise the result of the anneuncement that the exports to Europe during September fell off by about \$31,000,000 compared with August, while imports increased by approximately \$4,000,000, it is necessary to know approximately the fluctuation in the value of the commodities, since the totals are figured in dollars and cents rather than in weight. This need is more noticeable in considering NEW YORK, New York-To propneed is more noticeable in considering the situation abroad. Consequently there is great value attached to the work of the statistical and research divisions of the United States Federal Reserve Board in undertaking the construction of an international price index in order that the relative purising power of money in different intries might be accurately ascerd compared. Large scale anyments between countries are ulti-nately made in goods. The amount of goods that a unit of money will pur-chase in different countries is therere of primary importance from the int of view of financial settlements,

ited States Federal Reserve ard has set up for its use, and parcularly for purposes of foreign com-erison, an index number of wholesale based on about 90 quotations oles of primary importance, as goods produced, goods imped as goods produced, goods im-of the Durant Motors of Canada ed, and goods exported, as well as

While some prices are feeling their 2067, against the 1921 low of 1306. to slightly higher levels, others have been cut further. In automobiles the Chinese consortium has cabled and tires there have been some further reductions, some due to belated ative in Pekin, the terms of a proof the new Durant car.

Steel Trade Conditions reduction of \$7 a ton in rails he United States Steel Corpora-said to be in anticipation of cuts 18,000,000 rs are coming in and more help flour.

The Central Leather Company's estimated that the industry is statement for the quarter ended Sep-

ration points to an improvement for as of September 30, 1921, \$7,580,979. the last quarter of the year. The third quarter's earnings by months show the increase as follows: July, \$5,157,395; August, \$6,502,976; Sept., \$7,257,687.

The statement for the quarter ended

Sept. 30, 1921, compares as follows: 1921 1920 1919 .18,918,058 48,051,540 40,177,232 & res fds. 8,143,796 12,312,403 11,065,803 Balance ... 10,774,262 35,769,137, 29,111,429

Balance . 19, 11
Int & sk fd on
U S S bds. 5,081,065 5,210,498 5,347,562
Balance . 5,693,196 50,528,639 23,763,837
Pfd div . 6,304,919 6,304,919 6,304,919
Balance . 24,223,720 17,458,948
Com divs . 6,353,781 6,363,781 6,355,781 6,965,504 17,869,938 11,105,167

ns 4,560,670 10,374,804 6,284,638

they have underwritten first rage serial bond issues on hous-commodations involving a total luation approximating \$10,000,000.

Retail Sales Drop The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston says that the unseasonably warm weather during the first part of September retarded sales of fall goods in retail stores in New England. September net sales of the eight largest department stores in Boston were 9.2 per cent less than during the corresponding worth a veer say. Net sales sponding month a year ago. Net sales of 18 department stores in other New d cities declined 12.3 per cent. en's apparel shops in Boston elatively better than department s, sales of three representative ing but 4.7 per cent less this than last. Dollar sales of the F th August and September were than during the corresponding

STEEL EXCHANGE

British Manufacturers Are After aging Results Are Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England—German steel prices stiffened with the depreciation of the mark, and only a few works in in the former country a number of the called the rente. It is a question manufacturers have ceased product which, is destined to dominate the

American steel manufacturers are beginning to press for orders, and are reported to have secured some business. The increasing difficulty in securing continental material has apparently encouraged competition from this source after a period extending over many months, during which the American prices were altogether above buyers' ideas. The quotations recently received, however, indicate that whilst on some lines their prices might com-pete with British material, they are still well above continental quotations. British manufacturers are keenly struggling to obtain export orders, and encouraging reports are current of business having been secured at prices which are admittedly out to meet

FINANCIAL NOTES

Montreal, Quebec, if plans now under consideration meet with the approval-

raw materials, producers' goods, and consumers' goods. This index shows dollar is quoted at 195 in Berlin is not only the trend of the general or accompanied by a buying panic on the average purchasing power of money in the different countries, but also its purchasing power with respect to certain basic classes of commodities.

The Frankfurter Zeitung's price index of dividend paying stocks reached 24. In spite of the reported falling off in 885 last week, against 11,897 on March exports for September, business gen- 5 and 7696 on January 2, 1920. The continues to improve slowly. wholesale price index October 1 was

The American group of bankers in reductions, some due to belated ative in Pekin, the terms of a pro-justments to meet previous drops, posed loan of \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,-competitors, while others have been one to the Chinese Government. It is ed, it is believed, by the advent stated if the terms are acceptable to China, the loan will be used to meet existing loans which mature soon. During September the Port of Van-

couver exported to foreign countries in freight rates and with a desire to bundles of shingles, 257 cases of contribute to the effort to stimulate salmon, 112,000 slabs of lead and speless, comes with a gradual but ter, 3,085,000 pounds of copper and traging gain in the steel trade, copper matters, 16,000 rolls of paper fore furnaces are starting up, more and bales of pulp and 9000 sacks of

rating at 40 per cent capacity; tember 30 shows a deficit after interest on first mortgage 5 per cent terest on first mortgage 5 per cent study of the recent quarterly state-bonds, etc., of \$1,540,083. The deficit nt of the United States Steel Cor-as of June 30, 1921, was \$6,040,896, and

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

-Combined resources and liabilities of the 12 federal reserve banks of the Loans Like Milistones United States (last 000 omitted) are as follow: . RESOURCES Oct.26 Oct. 19 Oct. 29 1921 1921 1920

Gold & gld cert	\$448,280	\$447,697	\$164,845
Gold settle fund	496,111	480,829	-416,163
Gld with for ag			74,686
Total gold held			- W
by bank	944,391	928,526	655,698
Gld with FR ag	1,729,790	1,711,331	1.175 118
Gold red fund.	112,068	132,864	172,504
Ttl gold reserv			
Lgl ten, sil, etc.	150,909	149,039	164,718
Total reserves	2,937,148	2,921,760	2,168,038
Bills discounte	d		
Samurad by II S		PER 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	

Gov oblig ... All other ... Bills bought in

Capital paid in 103,007 103,034 91,753 besides being good business. But at any rate, it, seems impossible that France can pay back these sums at present. Without doubt plenty of time Government ... 46,624 29,120 18,754 Will be given to France, and, as Prof. Gaston Jèze, one of the clearest-headed All other ... 22,873 27,388 21,307 Total deposits - Total deposit

to dep and F R note liab com Ratio of gld res 70.8% 70.3% *43.1% to F R notes in cir aft set aside 35% agst dep liabilities

*Calculated on basis of net deposits and F R notes in circulation.

98.7% 95.1% *47.2%

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois-Price change nths in either of the past two were small in the wheat market yesrs, but Boston department stores terday, early weakness being largely maintained sales above the 1919 offset by later recoveries. Closing although running behind the dotains were fractionally lower. In case the general stotals. ks of goods have been increas- 1.10%. Corn also went off fraction ing the past few months, due to the stocking up with fall goods. 55. Provisions were steadled by some breach of faith, no conversion emergency cases," was favored by strength in the hog market. Decempossible for long periods of the bulk Governor Harding of the Federal Repartment stores which report to this ber rye 81%, May rye 86b, December has have been about 18 per cent barley 59% a. January pork 15.00, October than in the corresponding tober lard 9.50, March lard, 9.20, January ribs 7.55a, May ribs 7.95a.

PUZZLING FRANCE

Export Orders and Encour- People Investing so Extensively the Productivity of Capital and Presents - Problem

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

financial life of France.

The rente of course is the interest paid by the State on loans emitted by proverbial quality of being thrifty industry.
When they invest they invest in "safe" securities. Government funds been particularly attractive. Thrift is a virtue in the individual but, strange as it may sound, thrift in the people may prove awkward for the State. day there must be an immense army of rentiers in France, capable men who are living on their revenue from the State and producing nothing.

Had their money been invested in rate have helped others to produc But invested in state loans, which were spent in the conduct of the war, it is now non-productive. It has simply disappeared, leaving tremennow non-productive. It has An automobile factory, which will dous sums to be paid each year by the employment to approximately, a privileged class inasmuch as it pays men, will be established in no taxes on its revenue from state

Waking Up to Debt

France is waking up to the fact hat she is saddled with these large iabilities. She cannot redeem the fiabilities. debt, she is condemned to pay the annual charges, and these annual charges, and these annual charges even now amount to considerate than half, the normal charge be effected? ible deadweight on French finances.

Hitherto it has been the custom to But worse remains. M. Bokanowski, the 26,000,000,000 frames. In addition there are the war pensions which will absorb another 4,000,000,000 francs. These moneys have to be raised before a single cent can be spent for other public purposes.

The problem, then, is one which it demands courage to face. It is, of course, easy to blame preceding governments for the policy of raising perpetual loans. But it was clearly the succeeding years to live on income.

of France:

tenance of plants, allowand tenance of plants, allowand the proportion of extraordinary costs and proportion of extraordinary costs at proportion of extraordinary costs are of facilities installed and of in open market. 62,326 54,306 3,099,672 Ttl bills on hand 3,371,075 1,384,076 3,099,672 US bds and nts 33,207 33,130 26,937 US bds and nts 33,207 33,130 26,937 US cost of ind—1-yr cert (Pittman Author cost of it is totally impossible to foresee at the financial problems. this moment.

Liability Is Fixed

This factor may then be left aside The calculations of Mr. Bokanowsk may be cut down considerably. Still at the best France will have to pay away practically as much as it is thought she can raise each year. Moreover this liability is fixed. It cannot be affected by the recovery of the franc or the lowering of prices. Other parts of the budget will be affected by these things but the rente is fixed in francs and cannot normally be reduced. Indeed the amelioration of the franc would only improve the

In case the general rate of interest becomes lower, the state would apparently be compelled to go on paying of the loans.

Mr. Bokanowski appears to consider

LONDON IRON AND QUESTION OF RENTE sutomatically the scale of wages, the BRITISH HIDE AND scale of prices, and therefore the scale of taxes, would be reduced while the rente would remain stationary.

What is the solution? There are of course, there must be solutions of s problem of this character. Some kind of tax on capital appears to be inin Government Loans Curtails dicated. Certainly the rente should be submitted to the operation of the income tax. Otherwise there will be at unhappy opposition between the class of rentiers and the class of taxpayers. In some way the reduction of the an nual charges must be made possible

It is at this moment that the also shown a notable falling off, and ing place in France respecting what is in the former country a number of the called the resta advisable to convert the 6 per cent loans into 5 per cents. Their argu-ments are ingenious. If the rate of interest tends to diminish, it is fair that the rente should diminish. State should encourage the movement and indeed lead the way, since it the State and subscribed to by the and indeed lead the way, since it general public. Frenchmen have the would be favorable to commerce and

Interest Rate Question

But the difficulty of the operation is apparent. The 6 per cents of 1920 are regarded as having been issued at an excessive rate of interest, but they were issued and bought on the understanding that such was the rate. They set up the standard. Industrialists and commercial men can hardly offer less. It is not until that day when industrial securities it would at any there shall be no more government 6 per cents free of taxes that the general level can come down.

Naturally the other state loans have come down in capital value, so that a security which pays nominally 5 per cent or even 3 per cent can be purchased at a price which makes it in reality bear 6 per cent.

Now can these 6 per cents be converted into 5 per cents? Obviously the conversion must be voluntary on the part of the holders. There would indeed be an outcry were the State to compel holders to accept 1 per cent less than was stipulated. A compul-

Trading on Bourse

It can, it is argued, be effected by reckon the service of the public debt offering other advantages to the hold-at about 12,000,000,000 francs—that is ers. In the first place it is proposed to say at present rate of exchange that buying and selling of these shares roughly at \$1,000,000,000. This is on Bourse shall be free. The market already an enormous amount when one considers that France finds it difficult to raise in taxation for bud-cannot sell their titles on Bourse because the government has prohibited. getary purposes 20,000,000,000 francs, cause the government has prohibited stockbrokers from facilitating such prices. As a matter of fact the prices did worth, say from 13d. to 18d. under the reconstitution of the public debt may reach 18,000,-000,000 francs a year! This, be it understood, refers solely to the internal debt, its interest, and fits amortization. The amortization of the external debt will absorb another 4,000,000,000 to 6,000,000 francs, so that the formidable total, according to this pessimilate view, will be 22,000,000,000 to 26,000,000 francs. In addition there are the reconstitution of the Bourse are fictitious and per foot, but it is of a very inferior selection, and in all probability has no influence on the market. The sale of this class of material is, as a matter of fact the prices side worth, say from 13d. to 18d. per foot, but it is of a very inferior selection, and in all probability has no influence on the market. The sale of this class of material is, as a matter of fact the prices side worth, say from 13d. to 18d. per foot, but it is of a very inferior selection, and in all probability has no influence on the market. The sale of this class of material is, as a matter of fact the prices. reporter of the budget, with startling transactions below the officially quoted munity given to the holders. He would exempt these securities not only from the income tax on unearned revenue, but also from the obligation total revenue, and also from the opera-

perpetual loans. But it was clearly impossible during the war and during the war and during the succeeding years to live on income.

Loans had to be raised and now these ticipate that there would be any sub-licetion are looking for a harvest now the loans were and irregular.

Conversion Held Impossible the repairer. Once the parties of the course, be known until the breaks, the rum on the retailer and duced moderate selling of Argentine time comes to pay it becks. There are two points in connection with the loan the succeeding years to live on income.

Loans had to be raised and now these ticipate that there would be any sub-licetion with the market. The first is loans are like a milistone round the stantial agreement to such conversion, leather market is in their favor. and as to the proposition which would Mr. Bokanowski counts on Germany have those members of the public who furnishing 4,000,000,000 to 6,000,000,000 do not choose to change their rente francs per annum. Certainly this money punished by their inability to negotiwill be welcomed but even if it is at their titles on Bourse, he considers to the state their titles on Bourse, he considers to the state their titles on Bourse, he considers to the state their titles on Bourse, he considers to the state their titles on Bourse, he considers to the problem Besides, accommists. solve the problem. Besides, economists history. He argues that it is altogether are beginning to believe that the bank- improper to prevent the free sale of holdings and the sooner the movement nuts an end to this restrictive policy for

2. 2,408,779 2,440,862 3,351,303 ent conditions in 30. 40, or 50 years, tentialities of France are excellent. 47, off 11/8; Chesapeake & Ohio 54%, and may be solved in a manner which What is needed is a bold tackling of up 1.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	I CALLACT A	MANUAL MANUAL MANUAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF T		
	The state of the s	hur.	Wed	Parit;
	Sterling\$3	95	3.94%	\$4,866
P	Francs (French)	.0725	.07291	.193
	Francs (Belgian)	.0713	.07154	.193
ŀ	Francs (Swiss)	1836	.1808	1 .193
	Lire	.039314	.03:5	.193
ï	Gullders	3404	.3411	.402
	German marks	.0056	.00614	.238
	Canadian dollar	.91%	.91 14	
	Argentine pesos	3216	.3216	965
	Drachmas (Greek)	.0447	.0453	.193
A	Pesetas	1330	.1335	.193
Ü	Swedish kroner	2295	.2320	.268
Ĺ	Norwegian kroner.	1312	.1310	.268
	Danish kroner	1910	.1930	.268
	The state of the s	2 - 10	1	

FEDERAL RESERVE DISCOUNT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia that matters would be worse were the federal reserve agents and governors year compared with 5,243,000 in all of franc to increase in value, for of federal reserve banks.

LEATHER POSITION

Tanners Concerned Over Advancing Market but Continue to Pay Prices-Boot Trade Is Busier-Promising Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England-Tanners are showing great anxiety over the ad-the German Government and banking vancing hide market but continue to interests. pay the prices demanded at auctions. Best ox are now selling as high as 10% d. per pound, so that it looks as if the "Shilling Hide" was again in sight. Nobody seems to be able to give The a very satisfactory explanation of the the dollar basis. position, but it is highly probable it is due to the fact that far less animals have a gold reserve and the branch are being prepared owing to the decreased spending power of the masses. commercial banks. Loans would be Another reason is the increasing de- made against collateral amounting to mand for British hides from the 150 per cent of the loan. The capital Continent, and at times from America. stock would be issued in two classes Calf are also dearer, and lights are namely American and European. The now selling at 7%d, per pound in bank, according to Mr. Vanderlip,

As these lines are being written, the Shoe and Leather Fair is still in agency. progress. It has so far been quite the most successful of the long series, as visitors from North and South Amer ica, Africa, India and Europe have been well in evidence. There is a good deal of leather on offer, but the market has held firm and tanners have been able to obtain advances on the most popular selections of sole bends and pinned offal. A feature of the demand, however, has been the call for medium and low grade stuff from shoe manufacturers who are making a low style of boot, popularly called the "stunt" boot owing its sale by cute advertising in the

Anxiety is felt by some tanners here who profess to believe that very big stocks of sole and upper leather are held by American banks and that these might at any time be dumped here. Whether this is so or not cannot be confirmed here, but during the fair very large sales of American box calf, willow calf and glace kid have been made. The view is held in some quarters in the United States of America that a great quantity of the upper stock purchased by the British Gov ernment in America during the war is this is affecting the import of similar material. The stock held is estimated at about 300,000 feet of dull chrome

induce the consent of the present through, although much trade is lost holders. Mr. Rollin is more scopical.

He would have complete fiscal im—

The boot trade is busier and orders are coming in for both heavy and light shoes. All sorts of reports are in circulation as to orders received at the Fair, but it will not be possible of including them in estimates of the to give an accurate summary of the actual business dope until later. The tion of the law which applies to in-weather is dry; and this affects the heritance and gifts to persons in the demand for shoes greatly as people are enabled to wear poor stuff, and to neglect the repairer. Once the weather

NEW HIGH RECORDS

NEW YORK, New York-Increased strength was displayed in nearly all 3% per cent; three months bills 3% @ BETHLEHEM STEEL the leading issues on the stock ex- 3 11-16 per cent, change yesterday and some stocks moved up to new high records, while the better it will be for its credit. As others sold at the highest levels the suggestion that holdings touched this year. Pacific Oil was the statement of the Bank of England (last would be exempt altogether from tax- most prominent feature, being ex- 000 omitted) compares as follows: ation, he regards it as purely reac- tensively traded in an advancing to tonary, offering to capitalists the the new high record of 47. Steels and

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT PARIS, France-The weekly statement of the Bank of France (figures in NEW ITALIAN RAILWAY TUNNEL ter to date this year. francs, last 000 omitted) compares as

| 1921 | 1921 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1921 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | 1920 | Circulation ..37,154,400 37,406,800 39,084,400 Deposits 2,521,000 2,530,000 3,316,200 ..25,100,000 25,443,000 26,600,000

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL BUSINESS NEW YORK, New York-Business of the Anglo-American Oil Company the Standard Oil marketing organiza-The formulation of a general policy tion in Great Britain, has kept up well regarding rates of discount by reserve Imports for the six months ended June banks "from which there would be last amounted to 15,400,000 barrels, or serve Board in an address before the gasoline were imported by Great, joint conference of the board with Britain in the first six months this

INTERNATIONAL BANK PROPOSED

New York Financier Suggests Institution to Help Solve the Central European Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BERLIN, Germany—Frank A. Van-derlip, New York financier, who has proposed an international bank as a step toward helping to solve the cen-tral European financial conditions, has arrived here to confer with officials of

Mr. Vanderlip's plan calls for the establishment of an institution capitalized at \$1,000,000,000, with subsidlary banks in countries desiring them. exchange of products would be on This international institution would

national banks would deal only with

could be created through the League of Nations or some other international

to stock of October 31. Illinois Central, quarterly of 1%%. payable December 1 to stock of Novem-

DIVIDENDS

Standard Oil of Ohio, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable December

to stock of October 28. Amparo Mining, quarterly of 21/4%

and extra of 11/2%, payable November 10 to stock of October 31. Southern California Edison, quarterly of 2% on common, payable November 15 to stock of October 31. olders of October 25

payable November 1 on stock of Octo-Nonquitt Spinning, quarterly of \$2,

Manomet Mills, quarterly of \$2, payable November 1 on stock of Octo-

ber 25.

Pacific Gas & Electric, quarterly of \$1.50, on full paid first preferred and original preferred stocks. Stewart Manufacturing, quarterly of

to stock of October 25. preferred, payable November 1 to stock of October 26.

CHEERFUL FEELING IN-LONDON MARKET

and Royal Dutch 35.

upward. The rubber department was

21/6, bar silver 40d. per ounce. Money offers. 2 per cent, discount rates-short bills

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT LONDON, England - The weekly

Oct. 27 Oct. 20 Oct. 20 the new high record of 47. Steels and public utilities were in demand at throwing the incidence of taxation almost exclusively on articles of consumption.

The difficulties which France faces in the fiscal domain are then clear but it is better to face trankly the problem than to live fine food's paradise. What

Treasury notes outstanding aggre- classes of preferred stock. gate £285,887,000, compared with £286,733,000 last wek. The amount of orders on the books as of September gold securing these notes is now £28,- 30 was \$70,000,000 compared with \$84,-654,000, compared with £28,631,000 in 000,000 on June 30, although the previous week.

£632,040,000 last week and £683,918,-000 this week last year.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The Italian Govern-ment has decided to open a new railway direct between Trieste and Fiume, futures closed firm yesterday. De-A tunnel five miles one furlong in cember 19.16. January 19.03, March length will have to be constructed un-der Mt. Maggiore. 18.86, May 18.40, Ju steady, middling 19.60.

ARGENTINE LOAN CAUSES COMMENT

Bond Issue Recently Floated in the United States, It Is Claimed, Will Not Have the Desired Effect on Exchange

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The American loan of \$50,000,000 to the Argentine Government has aroused general criticism in the Argentine newspapers, as well as in financial and commercial circles, some of the papers going so far as to charge that the money is desired to aid political purposes and that it will not have the effect on the present unfavorable situ-

There have been some claims lately that the loan is largely a gamble in exchange, in so far as Argentina is concerned. That it is not going to have the desired effect on exchange appears to be evident from the fact that although exchange on the dollar dropped from 1.38 to 1.30 in the week before the loan was closed, it rose to 1.365 on the day it was announced that arrangements for the loan had been completed. Two days after the official Ontario Steel Products, quarterly of announcement, exchange on the dollar 2% on common, payable November 15 had reached 1.38 again, so there appears to be no ground yet for hoping that the loan will have any effect that will enable American business to be resumed in Argentina. Effect Upon Trade

Argentina's foreign trade, like that of nearly every other country, is acutely affected by the instability of the exchanges, which has been one of the outstanding features of world finance since the armistice. Foreign buying in the Buenos Aires wool market, for example, has been repeatedly and at times brought to a Ipswich Mills, quarterly of 1%% on standstill by the violent movements of referred, payable November 1 to foreign currency values, and the seri-Nashawena Mills, quarterly of \$2, is to no small extent due to the same cause.

In fact, there is no single item of either export or import trade which is Nonquitt Spinning, quarterly of \$2, anot severly handicapped by the un-certainty of the exchanges, Merchants no longer have to deal merely with the comparatively sure factors of former times and, practically, the state of affairs is that both sellers and buyers in foreign markets are engaged in a gamble. The prudent merchant in these circumstances reduces his commitments as far as pos-\$2 on preferred, payable November 1 sible, and exporters hold aloof for o stock of October 25.

Emerson Shoe, quarterly of \$1.75 on impossible to foresee whether a sale to a foreign buyer will leave them with a reasonable profit or a heavy

Incessant Fluctuation

Possibly the benefit to Argentina would be greater if the exchanges moved against the country and in favor of the European and American martimistic feeling was noted in the oil group on the stock exchange yesterday and values were harder. Shell Transport 47-16, Mexican Eagle 3 5-16, and Royal Dutch 35 trade, but unfortunately the immedi-Buying for investment account ate outlook does not encourage much caused some industrial issues to move hope of stability.

steady but business was light. Kaffirs improved after having sagged. Dollar descriptions were steady and unitar descriptions were steady and unitar descriptions were steady and unitar concluded, its cost to the country changed. Less favorable earnings in-Already there is talk of the possimaintained around previous quota-tions. In the main sentiment was were in progress, and the other the NEW HIGH RECORDS
IN NEW YORK MARKET

cheerful but dealings were light.

Consols for money 48%, Grand
Trunk 11%, De Beers 10%, Rand Mines

much to do with some of the recent

REPORT PROMISING

NEW YORK, New York - The Bethlehem Steel Corporation yesterdividends of 14 per cent on the A

Mr. Grace added that the value of amount of new business booked dur-Clearings through London banks for ing the quarter was \$14,000,000 less the week were £685,431,000, against than billings. This compares with a similar item in the preceding quarter of \$26,000,000. The orders for the steel plants were the largest of any quar-

> COTTON MARKET NEW YORK, New York-Cotton 18.40, July 17.90; spot

> > BONDS

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

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RESULT IN DOUBT IN RECALL ELECTION

Both Nonpartisan League and the Members of the Independent Voters Forecast Victory Senatorial Campaign Comi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota To win recall election of Nonpartisan sue officials, to be held today, he Independent Voters League must

the Independent Voters League must overcome the lead which Lynn J. Frasier, Governor, held over J. F. O'Connor of 4630 votes at the last election. Both sides expect that indifference to the recall will cut down he vote and make forecasts more unceilable than in a regular campaigh. The highest number of votes cast for any candidate was in the race for Governor, when the total, with women voting for the first time, eached 229,606. Governor Frazier was victorious in the previous primary over William Langer by a slightly arger majority, but in the primary election the combined vote for Mr. anger and the Democratic vote for dr. O'Connor, who was unopposed on me Democratic ticket in the primary, was larger than the Frazier vote. dents Expect Victory

pendents base their confidence ory in the recall election on the te of last fall, in which some of their ndidates were victorious and in sich their initiated laws carried by rhich their initiated laws carried by large majority. Their contention is hat there was a greater number of nit-Nonpartisans in the State than eague supporters, but that President farding's landslide of 122,000 votes aussed enough "standpatters" to vote or the entire Republican ticket, inluding league candidates, to put overnor Frazier in office.

In addition to their declaration that irre actually are more anti-leaguers han leaguers in the State, the Independents maintain that there has been swing away from the league in the ural districts.

The Nonpartisans, equally confident

rural districts.

The Nonpartisans, equally confident of victory, sum up the situation by asserting that opposition among Independents to the use of the recall will keep many of them from the polls and cause others to vote for the league, that the Independents will lose 3000 to 4000 votes because the absent voter's ballot cannot be used in the recall election, prediction of a gain for the league in the city vote and especially among laboring men, and a revolt among anti-league farmers over the tagtica used by the Independent Voters Association in putting through the recall.

contorial Campaign

Another factor in the election is the ng senatorial campaign next g, when Senator P. J. McCumber will be up for renomination. Senator McCumber has not made known his tand upon candidates, but is opposing the proposed Independent initiated law to remove party designation from andidates for state offices. Whether or not Mr. McCumber's close followers will allow the prospective senatorial fight to affect their attitude in the recall election is a matter of conjecture.

dition to the vote upon candi-In addition to the vote upon candistes, in which Governor Frazier, tty-Gen. William Lemke and John agan, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, composing the Industrial ommission, are threatened with retill and are opposed by R. A. Nestos of Governor, Sveinbjorn Johnson for ttorney-General and Joseph A. Hebban for Commissioner of Agriculture. Attorney-General and Joseph A. Kitchen for Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, the voters will have before them the constitutional amendments and the initiated laws proposed by the Independents, to limit the State's debt for state industry purposes to \$7,750,000, to place the Industrial Commission in the hands of independents now in office and ultimately to compose it of non-officeholders, to liquidate the Bank of North Dakota and Home Builders Association and to establish a rural credits department said to be modeled on the South Dakota law.

NEBRASKA BANKERS ASK FAIR LOAN RATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska - Demand has en made upon the Kansas City eral Reserve Bank by a committee

special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office Sioux FALLS, South Dakota—Difficulties attending the payment of \$1,000,000,000 in interest money to the Sioux tribe of American Indians restand the vital necessity of financing food products and with applying to agriculture the strict rules relating to paper offered, as is possible in manufacturing and jobbing districts.

They insist that if agriculture in Nebraska and the middle west is to be saved from ruin, an intelligent and helpful interpretation of the federal reserve law by the Kansas City directors is necessary. The governors are charged with maintaining a cumbersome and inquisitorial method of handling rediscounts, and with representing that this course was forced upon it by Washington, "when as a matter of fact no such uselessly technical and obnoxious forms were used in other federal reserve banks."

The bank is asked to restore Liberty bonds to full loaning value at par, and the charge is made that the bank broke faith with patriotic citizens when it promised to handle their loans made to buy bonds at a low rate. It is also charged that the bank respect to cattle paper has placed the live-stock industry in jeopardy, and that it is rejecting paper member banks freely rediscount.

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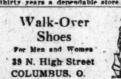
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MILWAUKER

EDUCATIONAL

BRITISH CLASS TEACHERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England-The National deration of Class Teachers, which recently held its annual conferce. Is an organization of teachers in mary schools possessing several nts of interest. Its title is indica-of some of its characteristics. as teachers are generally known by cher is used by this ass tea teacher is used by this associa-on of deliberate purpose. It is a ten of the fact that the certificated sistant teacher holds a qualification Melent to entitle him to be a head wher. He is, in capacity and attain-mits, on the same level as the head wher. He does not morely "assist." He does not merely "assist," unqualified "ushers" did years has a function and a responsi-his own. He is the recognized

ence the name "class teacher." he distinctive aims of the organiza-... Class teachers maintain that, ng to the small proportion which number of head teachers bears to omotion is impossible for the large ajority of the members of the pro-ssion. The class teacher as such should, therefore, they maintain, have a definite and dignified position as reth salary and status. on in the resolutions passed at its yearly meeting, while at the same time the larger affairs of education form the subject

Teachers and School Control

thers are bent upon obtaining ater control of the actual working oncerning the internal working school shall be in the hands of the head teacher and staff. (2) Staff meetings shall be held at least six times a year. (3) The head teacher the chairman of the meeting nd shall have the casting vote. (4) he secretary shall be appointed by he meeting. The agenda shall be prepared by the chairman and secre-tary. Minutes of the meeting shall be duly made and preserved. (5) The following subjects—inter alia— shall be appropriate for the agenda: (a) curriculum, syllabuses and timeolars); (e) examinations, special sports, etc. (6) On the occa-The chief speaker on behalf of this

s had really grown up and that their training, their long and wide experience and their professional outlook and skill now fully justified them in their demand for a much more effec-tive voice and a much fuller share in determining the organization and conduct of the schools in which they were engaged. He denied any intention of lowering the prestige of head teachers.

lems.

"This educational work was in the were, for improved education as there was in the financing of the army and lowering the prestige of head teachers."

lems.

"This educational work was in the money, the times being as they were, for improved education as there was in the financing of the army and the many during the war. Whether as phere of the schools by giving chers more / responsibility. eferring to the expressed aim of the hole profession to secure self-government, he claimed that it was use-less to ask for freedom for the whole ion unless they secured in-freedom for the whole of the individual members of the profession. Further, it was now regarded as an ntial of school organization that children in their classes should government, and it was ridiculous to ink that this training could be given chers who were denied a similar

Status of the Profession

paucity of promotion possibilities, and laimed that the status of the teaching refession demanded that there are the status of the teaching refession demanded that the status of the teaching refersion to aimed that the status of the teaching rofession demanded that they should educational affairs, has come about through the general adoption of plans

been adopted by the Board tion of admitting into the prosion former service men without usual preliminary education and undergone in colleges set up for the purpose by the Ministry of Labor. of the resolution was his description of the ted by the Board of Edulews of a large number of teachers and neighborhood life; how to intro- of the

be made so inherently attractive as history and other studies that has a be made so inherently attractive as not to need the policy of "doles, bribes, advertisements and devious methods of recruitment." All these methods had proved futile, the speaker asserted, and so the Ministry of Labor was called in, with its power to extend money on the training of former service men for industry, and some of its efforts were now being devoted to the training of a new set of teachers, who had no previous experience a child can secure a much richer and in that direction. in that direction

Upholding the Standard

quality and of remuneration being morrow" as Professor Dewey called lowered by the admission of large them, had sprung up all over the numbers of poorly equipped persons to swell their ranks. One speaker put it that the question was not one of mere dilution of Labor: it was the dilution of a profession which needed five, six or seven years of preparation and apprenticeship. The danger was that these new recruits would be not educators but mere instructors.

Closely bound up, however, with this question is that of the control of professional conditions as a whole; and the conference did not omit to affirm its desire for partnership in the work of educational administration with the local authorities. The attainment of reproduction in relation to which local authorities. The attainment of this object, together with its previ-ously affirmed ideal of self-government would undoubtedly form the most comprehensive and effective solution of the question of the "dilusolution of the question of the "diu-tion" of the profession, and also of many other problems of educational

administration, say certain educators.

The general educational topics discussed included educational finance. A resolution was carried urging the reform of the "present system of edu-cational finance which, by imposing At this year's conference, held at prismouth, the resolution fraught the greatest possibility of change existing conditions was that dealer with the internal management of tools. This question was referred the council of the federation for intigation, and that body was directed. to the council of the federation for incestigation, and that body was directed to consult with the Head Teachers association with the idea of evolving to common policy. From the terms of sending a large number of such offiamon policy. From the terms of sending a large number of second at one time, and the second it is obvious that the class condemned. In addition a protest was condemned. In addition a protest was the schools. Their aims may be ternal examinations into the elemarized as follows: (1) All matconcerning the internal equipment in elementary schools con-forming to the standard obtaining in secondary schools.

MOVEMENTS AND TENDENCIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ble; (b) allocation of classes and scarcely find words strong enough to escalized work; (c) school regulaons and methods of discipline; (d) ception and advancement of education ganization of classes (promotion of that has come to pass during those first years of the twentieth century, suld be afforded for the inspector to the recent opening of the Institute of Arts and Sciences at Columbia University. "Probably the movement icy stated that he desired to em-that comes most readily to the minds of all is that of vocational education in its various phases, industrial, com mercial, household arts, and agricultural. In the twentieth century the school has been called upon to assist in the solution of all vocational prob-

in elementary schools and technical high schools, and in many cases give an opportunity for part-time work, through which the pupils gain some obtaining their practical experience

and carning a livelihood.

"All this development of vocational it also involves a great danger. Many pupils, because of their own caprices, or their desire for activity and immediate remuneration, or the selfishness of their parents, are liable to be catapulted, with little or no consideration into a life of manual labor when

lividuality was not repressed. This for 'vocational guidance' in all provas the only way in which status could gressive schools. While the term is be satisfactorily achieved. The class much misunderstood, we are graduteacher was essentially the teacher, ally working out cooperation and and it was no denial of the primus plans to achieve the best ends of inter pares position of the head teacher guidance. Much is being done at presdeclare the professional equality of ent with the actual study of occupa-se who were his class teacher colleagues. The result of the debate on wisest of all recent steps in educa-this question will be the initiation of tional organizations—the junior high wisest of all recent steps in ssion on the subject in teach- school, 'Vocational surveys' of mills ers' organizations generally, and pos- factories, mercantile establishments sibly the concession before very long and professional offices are being gen of the enhanced status indicated. erally carried on for the boys and Probably the subject next in order girls. Slides and moving pictures are point of importance was that which is now come to be known as the processes and parts of the various voluntion" of the profession. This cations and to applie them. acquainted with their own abilities interests and needs. Men of prominence in industrial, mercantile, and out professional pursuits are invited to the school to discuss with the pupils short course of intensive training and drawbacks, and the compensation the abilities needed, the attractions dates who have been admitted to adcoming from their particular line of

work. Dr. Graves then explained the educational movement in which Prof. John Dewey, of Columbia University, on to obtain recruits for the teach-profession, and it is of interest to te his words as expressing the school into closer relation with home

Upholding the Standard

There is no doubt that teachers are somewhat alarmed at the prospect of their standard both of professional gressive schools, or "schools of tomorrow" as Professor Dewey called lowered by the admission being large.

EDUCATION NOTES

at the Royal College of Art, London. For many years a class in etching and Short, R. A. It has not been to extend the range of the processes of reproduction in relation to which instruction can be obtained at the the remainder of their time to those branches of artistic study which are prescribed in common for all students may still be admitted, so far as there is room, for part-time study in the school. Sir Frank Short is to continue to be the professor. Arrangements will be made his work. The Massachusetts Normal has work. graving. In accordance with the scheme for a closer relationship beceived for short courses, which will comprise instruction from the staff of the college and study under direc-tion in the Victoria and Albert Mu-These arrangements will for the present be open only to those students who are sent by their employers and continue to receive remuneration during attendance the college.

Dr. William Boyd, Glasgow, the re-NEW YORK, New York—"We can tiring president, made a strong appeal scarcely find words strong enough to portray the improvement in the continual Institute for Scotland for an extension of the age of school attendance. The British nation could by no means afford, he said, to refuse to find money-even in view of the circumsaid Frank P. Graves, state commis-sioner of education, in an address at and political—to lengthen the time of ordinary day school attendance to pro-vide more advanced education in secondary or in continuation schools up to the age of 18, and to increase facilities for adult training and culture They must educate or perish. Better education, he held, was an essential factor in the return of the country to social stability. There was as little question of affording or not affording "This educational work was in the were, for improved education as there workers or citizens the young tems of all progressive cities afford needed a better education than hith-vocational instruction during the day erto they had been able to obtain. needed a better education than hith-Greater political wisdom was needed on the part of ordinary men and women, and an education that stoppe short at 13 or 14 was never at any time theoretical and formal training while an adequate preparation for the citizenship of a great state like Britain. The work of the elementary schools had to be followed up and education extended through the secondary school period if they were to count on their young citizens acquiring the wider outlook on life and the tolerant unothers which all must acquire for the safe passage of the State through the "In order, therefore, more accurately difficulties that lay ahead.

> The Oklahoma high school debating league expects a membership this thereby extend its scope, to read: year of 175 schools, an increase of 35 over last year. Enrollment cards in all accredited high schools in the State. "Resolved, that the policy of the open shop should be adopted in the United States," is the question for the league this year. The university extension division has prepared a bulletin on the open shop question which will be distributed to all members of the league.

"An interesting feature of the in-Journalism of Columbia University this year is that the increase is mainly in the advanced work," says Director John W. Cunliffe. "Six candidates science in journalism, the prereqjournalism or its equivalent.

There are also a number of candivanced standing-that is, to the work of the second year. These are chiefly graduates of other colleges who have had some professional experience.'

thorough course in photography has been started by the school of agriculture at the Pennsylvania State College. The laboratory is said to be one best equipped in the United

THE STATE ART SCHOOL

Specially for The Christian Science Monito BOSTON, Massachusetts - An art ernment, should unite all the art fore, depends upon the positions our interests of the State, say both Dr. graduates fill." Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, and Royal B. Farchusetts Normal Art School. A broad and live program of art education should be put into effect, they declare, a program that will bring the intrinsic values of art, esthetic and commercial within closer range of the individual citizen and community in every part

A public art school should render a service to the State similar to that rendered by a state agricultural col-lege, continues Mr. Farnum, whose new position includes that of State Director of Art Education. The farmin a state look more and more to practical help that is offered by the agricultural college, he says, and there seems to be no good reason why a state art school should not hold a instruction can be obtained at the college, and to open the class on additional days. A school of engraving will thus be provided at the Royal College of Art parallel to the existing schools of architecture, design, painting, and sculpture, in which full-time students will be able t) specialize for the greater part of the day, devoting the greater part of the day, devoting the remainder of their time to those branches of artistic study which are like place in the field of art. Farnum also refers to the service

for the issue of certificates in each of the following methods: etching, ducted by the state government and aquatint, mezzotint, line engraving, that it has a full four-year course, wood engraving, and lithography, and There are indications that other states a student obtaining all six certificates will set up similar institutions, as will be entitled to the diploma in encontinue to grow. As far as is known now, however, other art schools in the tween the college and industry. United States are connected with colformulated by the principal (Prof. leges or universities, give usually only W. Rothenstein, M. A.) in con-two or three-year courses and are sup-sultation with the Federation of ported jointly by state, city and private endowment. Art schools in other arranged that a limited number of countries have been under state direc-designers or craftsmen can be re-tion for some time and have in some instances experienced enormous expansion in popular service and the building of high standards in all phases of art activity. "The Massachusetts Art

Simply "The Massachusetts School," rather than "normal school would be a better name for the school, says Mr. Farnum, for the business of training teachers is but one of the school's functions, despite the fact that the school at present is measuring up to only a small fraction of its possibilities. In an open letter to the

faculty, the new director said:
"In a descriptive report on the organization of the Massachusetts Normal Art School dated July 13, 1917 I find the following under the title of Function: "The school is distinctly a pro-

fessional and vocational institution founded to train industrial art spe cialists in fields of education and artising industries.

"This purpose, I believe, is inadequate, too limited, and unsatisfactory if the best interests of the State are served. In a brief conference with Dr. Payson Smith, he mentioned in most general way what must be the oig function of any school like this, by the complete title of the principal. He intimated that the art school must terests of the State. These are threefold: the educational interests, the industrial interests, the community

General Cultivation of Taste

"The first two, educational and industrial, are self-explanatory. The third, community, should include those interests looking toward the general cultivation and development of better nderstanding of higher standards of taste in art by the communities of the Commonwealth. Through exhibitions lectures and closer contacts with arderstanding of the point of view of tists and the best in art this third pur-

to define the purpose of the Massachusetts Normal Art School, I would simplify, eliminate certain terms and

"The Massachusetts Normal School is distinctly a professional stitution founded to train art specialists in the fields of education, industry and professional work."

"As a normal school we are biggest sense of the word, we train teachers in the graded schools, teachers in the design departments of the fessional studios. The true artist, be reased admissions to the School of he in the classroom, at the design table, at the craft bench or in the studio, is a teacher of the profound and universal truths of beauty. He is no artist otherwise. I realize fully that I have broadened the ordinary teachers, newly established degree of master of conception of the term teacher, but is uisite for matriculation in which is zon, boldly presenting our art teachthe degree of bachelor of literature in ing for what it is, and sturdily set Hitherto these have been markedly

cess is practical, and we are practical poses, and it may be hoped that in or \$12 a week.

often from a money point of view. should obtain.

While we must use caution and hold to our ideals, there can be little doubt its a definite art or craft of teaching, it that the best in art receives its financial reward. And in that sense that man must live we are a vocational school, supported by the state gov- school. Much of our success, there-

For a Better Conception of Art

people in general that a deeper conception of what art really is, would result. He said there was too much aversion to the use of the word art inclusive term would become better of certain schools people a means of spending their of a list of accepted schools, which is leisure in a more worthwhile fashion. carefully revised every three years. It is true that civilization has come to the point where labor is performed largely through mechanical devices. requiring little thinking, but it is also true that longer hours of leisure are made possible thereby, and the prob-lem is to promote the desire for selfculture during leisure. People should it is probable that the fee will shortly be helped to see that art is not some- be raised from £2 to £5. thing entirely out of reach of the . The policy of the council will not, average individual, for an understand- in future, be confined to such matters ing of the simpler phases of art en-hances the most ordinary experience. report points out that from the first Department store managers and wall paper merchants say that there ciation of the artistic on the part of extend beyond the mere mechanism of the buying public, and that the only way this can be accounted for is through the work done in the public Mr. Farnum felt that if the broad policy of art education in the State were fully developed it would in all probability connect up with state, town and city planning, interior decoration, and so on, making the state division of art education a central promotive agency and informa-tional headquarters as in the case of the agricultural schools. It was also pointed out that if the school gave a full measure of service to the State it would have facilities for thousands of night school students. The State has purchased a large lot

of land in one of the suburbs with the purpose of erecting new quarters for new director, however, questions the a suburb inasmuch as it would be less students and by night students. An the students coming from more distant points. Mr. Farnum would like to have the people express themselves in this regard.

REGISTRATION COUNCIL REPORT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England-The Teachers Registration Council has recently sent to every registered teacher a report upon its work for the past triennial period. This period began during the war, and was colored by war conditions. The rate of growth of the register had slackened since 1914, but it increased greatly during 1919 and long as a child attends the public 1920. The total of applicants to the schools he receives the benefit of pri-30th of June, 1921, was 71,940, of whom vate lessons with these teachers for 2240 were refused admission. Fifty \$1.50 and \$1 an hour. by the complete title of the principal.

2240 were refused admission. Fifty
He intimated that the art school must
thousand applicants were received
the focusing point of all the art interests of the State. These are threeduring the triennial period and the
less of an innovation in the eastern
which corresponds to the proportion task of scrutipizing them, and the spe- states, as they have been conservative of the whole population that are Letts. cial investigation which is called for in adopting the idea. in many cases, have formed the bulk At present the Arlington High Lithuanian and Esthonian origin rep-of the council's work during the School Orchestra consists of 23 perperiod. The work is a necessary ante- formers: two cornets, two flutes, one nationalities in cedent to more direct efforts in regard clarinet, 14 violins (eight first, four the whole population, while the Jews to education, since it is evident that second violins and two taking viola are greatly in excess. Rather more the weight of the council's opinion parts), one 'cello, one piano, two than half the lectures are delivered in must depend very greatly on the ex- drums. tent to which it is seen to have the studying the Tannhäuser overture; the faculties which have a large number support of teachers. As the register grows more complete, so will the council's views attract more attention. The council has already been able exercises to be held in June.

to initiate certain important and longsought reforms. Thus the present Secondary School Examination Council owes its origin to the efforts of rank, has charge of the brass wind Council. There is a growing feeling was first aroused through the music of solidarity throughout the profes-memory contest held in the Arlington schools in the country, but they are at sion and a greater disposition than public schools last year. He saw the central and local, to consult teachers on the matters of educational administration. Teachers and the public ton Symphony Orchestra, has cononing aware of the ducted the class lessons in the wood factory, therefore, to know that the teacher-training institution. And the marking off the qualified from the unpurpose, as I have defined it, is not qualified, and already certain priving classes again this year. The lleges are expressly reserved for teachers in violin and 'cello are also registered teachers. Thus the Uni- of a high order. versity of London admits them to a versity of London admits them to a . This gives an idea of the advantages sections of the continent from the special matriculation test and exempts for splendid instruction in music viewpoint of industrial opportunity, a them from certain requirements in given to the school children of Arconnection with the diploma in geog- lington at a price within the reach raphy of North America has just been raphy. In the county of Kent all of all. The parents and townspeople head teachers must be registered, and seem to appreciate all that is being in other districts there are advantages done in behalf of the highest standard articles and materials from Canadian, the way of salary and promotion of music possible in the schools, which are open only to registered

ourselves to the task of 'selling vague, especially in regard to special subjects such as music, art, physical the State we, who are the school, must evidence of knowledge unless the ex-

only in the measure in which we suc- future teachers will be free from un-The public measures success too certainty as to which diplomas they

person of education, the council is insisting on professional training as a qualification for registration, and applicants are required to produce For a Better Conception of Art

In discussing a stronger policy for year in the study of methods of teachert education with a representative of ing. accompanied by practice under The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Farnum expressed an intention of so led to the establishment of training administrating art education in the courses and a more general recogschools of the State and among the nition of the importance of profes

sional preparation.
One of the conditions of registration provides that the applicant must submit evidence of having at least without a qualifying word, such as three years of experience in an ap-"normal art," "industrial art," and so proved school or institution, and this He hoped that "art" as an all-usive term would become better of certain schools which are outside understood. A more general train the state sytem of inspection. This in ing in art appreciation would give the turn has necessitated the compiling

The council has received in fees the sum of £84,000. Looking upon this as capital; not income, it enough to produce £2250 per annum. The annual income needed to carry out the work of the council is; how ever, £6000, and in order to meet this

it was recognized not only ers but also by the Board of Education. ters of general educational policy. Representing a united teaching profession the council expects to be able to give great help to the progress of education by expressing the considered views of teachers as a body. It will be able also to uphold the importance of teaching as a form of national service and to preserve for teachers that measure of public regard and private independence which is appropriate to members of a learned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor ARLINGTON, Massachusetts -

future, Arlington High School may location would be with respect to its full instrumentation. This has long being better as a dormitory site for been a cherished plan with the superbeen a cherished plan with the super-visor of music, Miss Grace G. Pierce, who has worked to this end for several years. Class work started two years ago.

Instrumental classes for the pupils are held once a week and any pupil wishing to learn to play any string or wind instrument has an opportunity join any one of these classes by paying 25 cents a lesson. The pupil buys all music that is necessary. This fee makes no adequate return to the teachers, who give their services at this rate, because they are interestedin the project from an educational standpoint,

Some of the teachers who have thus volunteered their professional services receive \$5 and \$3 an hour. But so

Raymond overture, by Thomas, and of students. is planning to play the Schubert Unfinished Symphony at commencement the chief of the University Commis-

of the best bandmasters in the United is to find a suitable staff of lecturers. States, and a cornet soloist of highest Thus the Lithuanian youth are in a conferences held by the Teachers' instruments. Mr. Perkins' interest are prepared yearly for a university tremendous opportunity for educational work among the children.

Emil Arcieri, a member of the Bos-

This gives an idea of the advantages

Leading department stores will be As an integral part of the building used as laboratories in the study of can geography being especially timely. up of a register, the council has begun salesmanship and administration by The book, equipped with maps, stato establish standards of attainment girls of the Boston High School of tistical tables, and an index, is the work Practical Arts. After two years of regular high school work, pupils will fessor of geography in the University "We all must teach the public. We must make them see that the history of civilization is a history of art. As down certain rules; an examination of civilization is a history of art. As be admitted to the cooperative course, of Chicago, who has brought the matein which they will follow a plan of rial together in connection with his a basis of art educational activity in success alone will not be accepted as students will hold the same position in present such a superior professional amination is conducted by a responsi-front of practical worth that the same ble authority, such as a university or the store, working alternately a week of Kansas Agricultural College who profound regard for this school and other chartered body; lists will pres-tion and experience in all other aspects entitled to equal ranking for what it stands will follow us, as ently be compiled of teaching institu-of department store problems, so that bitains in so many places abroad. tions and of examining bodies which they can choose a branch for speciali- known as directors, leaders, or as-"I used the word practical. Suc- are approved for registration pur- zation. The store will pay them \$10 sociate professors, are now ranked

UNIVERSITIES OF LOWER BALTIC

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor Higher education in the border ania has struggled hard to maintain itself during the present time of confusion. Three institutions are styled universities, but only one of these possesses real historic claims to acaemic recognition. The University of Dorpat has been in existence for than a century. With five faculties and 2467 students, it expended in 1912 the sum of 937,508 rubles gold which, the rector of the University of Latvia is nearly five times the amount spent by that newer center of higher edu-cation at Riga in 1920. Besides these two institutions at Dorpat and Riga, there is a third university, Lithuanian in character, which is situated at Kovno. But whether this last academic center has risen as yet much above the grade of a high school is not apparent from the documents to

According to the statement made by Prof. M. L. Poossen in the Russian emigré paper, Goios Rossil, the Dorpat university is now recovering from its collapse. During the war its fine library, as well as its staff and property, were evacuated to Voronesh. In accordance, however, with the peace treaty with Soviet Russia, the library and part of the scientific instruments were restored to Dorpat. But the returned apparatus and fittings were so much rusted as to be of little nae Russian Teachers

Nevertheless, the Esthonian university made every effort to renew its ma-terial, and its activities can now be considered as resumed. phere of toleration prevails, no hos-tility being manifested to the Russian language or to Russian lectures. On the contrary. Russian teachers are often preferred to those from Ger-Upon the whole it may be said that the program of the university and its regulations have not changed and remain the same as under ancien régime.

The Latvian University is quite a new institution; indeed, it has only been in existence for two years. Into it has been incorporated the old Poly-IN HIGH SCHOOL technic Institute. There is evidence of great activity; thus in the year 1920-21, 3460 students attended courses in 11 faculties, the lectures being delivered in Lettish, Russian and Ger-Classes in instrumental teaching have man. According to Professor Poossen, been started in the grade schools of Russian scholars could now find in Arlington in order that, in the near Latvia, and in the other border states, many opportunities. At Riga there is future. Arlington High School may have a symphony orchestra with a full instrumentation. This has long funds. In issuing an appeal on behalf of his university, the rector points out that the budget for the last, as for the coming, academic year is less than half the budget for the year 1914 of the late Riga Polytechnic Institute. "Thanks to this meager subsidy," he says in the document already referred to, "It is futile to think of any outer dor, and the natural sequel of it is that the university reception hall, instead of having chairs in it, contains long, black, ungainly-looking benches, Its walls boast not of a single painting worth speaking of, and it lacks a musical instrument worthy of the name, not to mention other shortcomings too numerous to be recapitulated here." All this, he thinks, might be endured if the requisite books, apparatus, and auxiliary institutions were forthcoming for the vari-

Students on Increase

The students are always on the The students of Russian, Polish The orchestra is at present Lettish. Teaching and agriculture are

In Lithuania the Prime Minister is. sion. The university has already a Theron D. Perkins, reported as one fixed budget, but the main difficulty predicament; as many as 500 of them by means of the 57 secondary career in a national institution. Out of 200 Lithuanians who have asked this term to be admitted to German universities

Presenting a survey of the different Source Book for the Economic G issued by the University of Chicago Press. It contains short magazine Mexican, and United States government publications, the up-to-date chapters on various aspects of Mexiof Dr. Charles C. Colby, assistant pro-

Members of the extension division entitled to equal ranking with them.

FORUM HOME

In Common

Written for The Christian Science Monitor GROUPS and individuals talk much I about what they have and have not in common, but the truth about it is set forth in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," on page 467, where its author, Mrs. Eddy, says: "It should be thoroughly understood that all men have one Mind, one God and Father, one Life, Truth, and Love. Mankind will become perfect in proportion as this fact becames apparent, war will cease and the trus brotherhood of man will be established." The fact is, then, hard as it may seem for limited human belief to admit, that all men have in common infinite good and no evil, The implications of this truth are infinite. Because the Mind of man is Life, it is not true that the one fate all share is true that the one fate all share is not true that the one fate all share is death. If the truth were known, it could not be said that men will only take common action when ferred by common calamity and its emotional appeal and that, this withdrawn, they have not enough shared incentive to impel right action, since all activity must come from Mind and the only Mind is Love, which is not spasmodic but constant.

It is not true that the only sense that men have in common is a sense lostulated on the supposed reality of costulated on the supposed reality of sin, disease, and death. A dictionary gives as one definition of commen sense, "normal intelligence." There is only one normal intelligence, and that is divine perfect intelligence or Mind, and therefore the only sense that men can really have in common is the scientific sense of God. As Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings," page 105: "Science would have no conflict with Life or common sense, if this sense were consistently sen-

no conflict with Life or common sense. if this sense were consistently sensible. Man's real life or existence is in harmony with Life and its glorious phenomena. It upholds being, and destroys the too common sense of its apposites—death, disease, and sin."

It is not only true that men have infinite good in common, but this truth inevitably destroys the "too common sense" to the contrary and itself becomes more apparent every day, when two cavemen recognized their common need for heat and shelter, it was only this truth becoming apparent to a very limited sense, which interpreted it in terms of its own understanding. When individuals whe standing. When individuals appear to have nothing else in on exchange what often seems rather banal comment on the weather, they are really endeavoring to express, whether they know it or not, as much as is apparent to them of as much as is apparent to them of the with that men have infinity in common-and weather is about all that most of us as yet see to be a universal experience, However, larger

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The Christian Science; ized Christian Science literature, including and larger groups are beginning to see that they share more and greater interests and applications. Natural sois entists and the logicians, at swords' points fifty years ago, new emphasize their common goal, the truth. Lapor leaders and representatives of Capital admit that the common need of those they represent for more abundant life is stronger than class entagonisms. Nations at last share sufficient desire

COW-Carts and

Pine-Cones

In her book on Tuscany Dorothy Neville Lees gives us an intimate view of the countrywide:

"Mafaida and I waited together in the countrywide:

"Mafaida and I waited together in the countrywide: "Mafaida and I waited together in the countrywide: "Mafaida and I waited together in the countrywide: "Mafaida and I waited together in the countrywide: "Mafaida and I waited together in the countrywide: "Mafaida and I waited together in the countrywide: "Mafaida and I waited together in the countrywide: with the group of the lipt tops, from a carpet of fading heather and relievely seed that the copy of the hill. The clean, slender trunks of the green umbrella-like tops, from a carpet of fading heather and relievely sweet with the twittering of the last with the archatic scent of resin; and with the archatic scent of resin; and with the pontadini, adding by their bright

Rye, Through Parted Boughs

markable material enterprise known to us in this early world, for the most penderous masonry in the pyramid amazes the modern beholder by its fineness. The pyramid is dr was about four hundred and eighty one feet high, and its square base measured some seven hundred and fifty-five feet on a side, but the average error is "less than a ten thousandth of 'the side in it is half-past three by Mrs. Poyser's handsome eight-day clock. But there

Plenty of Life There

Waves are stirring, winds are playing,
Peaceful is their interfiew.

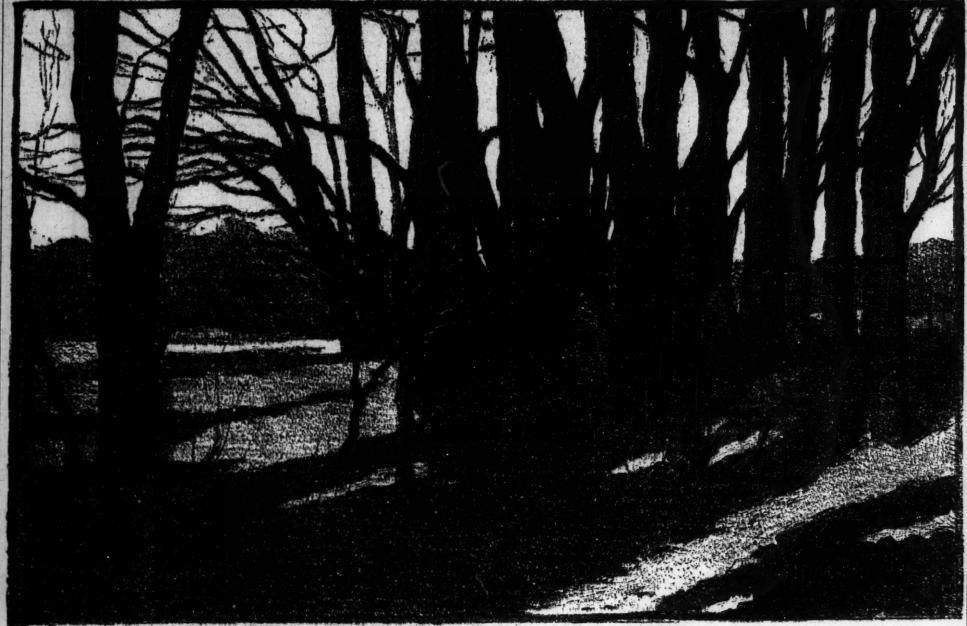
Rye, through parted boughs halfhinted,
Ripples golden-tinted
To and fre, . . .

Bo Bergman, translated by Charles
Wharton Stork.

mages the modern bender by the mages had been sabout fineness. The pyramid is of was about four hundred and eighty one feet high, and its square base measured some seven hundred and fifty-five feet on a side, but the average error is "less time of the day too, for it is close upon three by the sun, and it is half-past three by Mrs. Poyser's handsome eight-day clock. But there although a rise of ground on the side in level"; although a rise of ground on the side in level is always a stronger sense of life when the sun is brilliant after rain; and the sun is brilliant after rain; and now he is pouring his beams, and making sparkles among the wet straw, and lighting up every patch of vivid green moss on the red tiles of the cow-shed, and turning even the muddy water that is hurrying along the channel to the drain into a mirror for the yellow-billed ducks, who are seizing the opportunity of getting a drink with as much body in it as possible. There is quite a concert of noises; the great bull-dog, chained against the stables, is thrown into furious ex-asperation by the unwary approach of a cock too near the mouth of his kennel, and sends forth a thundering bark, which is answered by two foxhounds shut up in the opposite cow-house; the old top-knotted hens, scratching with their chicks among the straw, set up a sympathetic croaking as the discomforted cock joins them; a sow with her brood, all very muddy as to the legs, and curled as to the tail, throws in some deep staceato notes; and, under all, a fine ear discerns the continuous hum of human voices. "For the great barn-doors are

thrown wide open, and men are busy there mending the harness, under the superintendence of Mr. Goby the whittaw,' otherwise saddler, who tertains them with the latest Tredleston gossip. It is certainly rather an unfortunate day that Alick, the shepherd, has chosen for having the whittaws, since the morning turned out so wet; and Mrs. Peyser has spoken her mind pretty strongly as to the dirt which the extra number of men's shoes brought into the house at dinner-time. Indeed, she has not yet recovered her equanimity en the subject, though it is now nearly three hours since dinner, and the housefloor is perfectly clean again; as clean as everything else in that wonderful house-place, where the only chance of collecting a few grains of dust would be to climb on the salt-coffer, and put your finger on the high mantel-shelf on which the glittering candle-sticks are enjoying their summer sinecure; . . . Surely nowhere else could an oak cleck-case and an oak table have got to such a polish by the hand, genuine 'elbow polish,

as Mrs. Poyser called it, as Mrs. Poyser called it, . . .
"Everything was looking at its brightest at this moment, for the sun shone right on the pewter dishes, and from their reflecting surfaces pleasant iets of light were thrown on mellow



Trees in the English Garden, Munich, from the lithograph by Grace Rhoades Dean

the limitation of armament.

The argument may come, however, that the good which men have in common as yet is pitifully little as compared with the fear and self-interest which still seems largely to dominate them, and it is just here that the demonstrable teaching of Christian Science as to the infinity and consequent indivisibility of good is so help-ful. This being true, there is, of course, no finite good at all and what appears to human sense to be "pitifully little" is nothing but incalculable divine good as it appears to this "pitifully little" sense. The student of Christian Science is not disheartened or overwhelmed by, in fact is not concerned at all with the

One of the claims of the human mind is that even to the most sensitive and generous individuals, what they call their own sorrows and joys seem vastly mere real than those of any other person. The acceptance of this postulate of many minds has led to the superstition that the nelping of oneself in Christian Science sometimes easier, more often harder, but in any case a distinctly different thing from helping some one else. True Christian Science practice does not admit of this belief any more than it does of a belief of disease. The Mind, which does the hearing in every case, is divine infinite Mind, the only Mind of man, and it does not know the classifications of "others" and "myself," but heals just as readily in one instance as in another. Distress of any sort is unreal, not because it is mine or yours, but solely because it does not priginate in God. Good, real good, is always common to Mind and its idea and we can and must be more and more sensitive to and appreciative of good because it is good, regardless or whether it peems to come in our

own or some one else's experience.

Mrs. Eddy, as her life and works reveal, was always grateful for the good which she shared with others, even those who seemed to be her enemies. Christ Jesus was always rejoleing in his knowledge that men have all good in common and that some time they will all know it. "All mine are thine," we read in John, "and thine are mine; and I am glorified in them. . . That they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us: that the world may believe that thou hast sent me. And the glory which thou gavest me I have given them; that they may be one, even at we are one: I in them. then in me, that they may be

To Know How to Wait To know how to wait is the great se-cret of success.—De Maistre.

peace, to come together to discuss the loggia, and enjoyed the pleasures | costumes to the picturesqueness of the

of hope.
"Mafalda, having never yet experienced the charms of a Pine-cone gathering, nor the bouncing jeys of an ex-gart, was much elated by the prospect, and amused herself in making little runs up and down the steps of the fountain while the oxen ad-vanced deliberately through the

We clambered into the great pile of sacks at the bottom, and then with a cheery 'Via Cavallere! Via, Palline!' intimated to his huge team

fact is not concerned at all with the human sense of truth, but dwells gratefully and persistently on the truth itself, that all men already have in common God, infinite Love, divine would have better hit the mark.

The Tusean folk are wonderfully into heaps of corresponding bulk, but it is a at a safe distance while the actual favorite among the contadini, although rain of cones continues, as they fall it should have better hit the mark.

springs are an unknown luxury in a glorne all Signoria!' 'carro a bovi,'—and proceeding in a "Mafalda, arrived at the scene of

level as a still lake, lay the worldread were strewn with gold-dust and the cypresses interwoven with golden thread. It was very still. Every sound rang clearly through the air, which yet remembered the sharpness of the night's frost; and the voices of peas-ants, the rumble of a cart, the distant bark of a dog, floated down, faint in-deed, but distinct, from the wooded hills.

"The vines along the road were turning to copper, bronze and crimson; faded leaves, dull gold and rusett, already carpeted the dark soil. On the fig-trees a few yellow leaves yet lin-gered, and through the scant foliage the rounded forms of the last figs were silhouetted sharply against the sky. The darkening olives looked like small damsons among their silver foliage and the next event of the contading's

year would be the gathering of the erop and the pressing of the ell.
"Dario looked complacently at the trees as he cracked his whip over Mr. Little-ball's head, for gladness is put into the peasant's heart in proportion as the corn and oil increase, and the

scene, were busy, with much laughter and chatter, in gathering the cones which came thumping down from the

"Each contadino has a piece of the wood allotted to him, and . . . the pinecones are gathered and stored.

"This 'Raccolta' is no easy matter, as the cones do not fall of themselves, but must be forcibly detached. One of the men mounts the tall bare trunk, scarlet waggen, where Dario, beaming on which the succession of knots and with smiles, accommodated us with a longed branches forms a rude ladder. lopped branches forms a rude ladder, and at last sits perched, like same fantastic bird, high among the boughs. Pallino!' intimated to his huge team that they might now advance.

"'Pallino,' or 'Little-ball,' seems a they fall to the ground, ta be gathered singularly inadequate name for an ox by the rest of the family into heaps

Principle, and knows that because it is the truth it is powerful and bound to make itself felt in the experience of the world and the individual.

"The oxen having heen induced to attractive, with their dark eyes, sunny smiles, and warm-hearted, winning moved off towards the wood, bumping ways, and our arrival was greeted by heavily over the stones,—since the whele group with a cheery 'Buon

carro a bovi,—and proceeding in a leisurely manner which would have realised even Ruskin's high ideal.

"It was a still autumn day; the serene blue of the sky paled towards the horizon, the azure distances were dreamy; the Carrara mountains, remote as a vision...raised their white mote as a vision...raised their white peaks through silvery haze; the long alls and clumping, wooden-soled shoes.

peaks through silvery haze; the long alls and clumping, wooden-soled shoes chain of Apennines, in every cadence eyed her with consuming interest of purple, were softened by air and mingled with admiration; and as she distance to exquisite harmony. Below, returned from one of her journeys burden of its great memories, sweet shyly held out a branch of arbutus, and terrible, splendid and sad. It was bright with its scarlet and reliable to the same of the same bright with its scarlet and reliable to the same bright with the same brigh with an empty pinafore, the gallant a landscape of immeasurable breadth, fruit. Mafalda received it silently, but and infinite detail of loveliness. In the with a smile as gracious as a princess, still sunlight it seemed as if the white and came hastening to me, full of excitement over the pretty shrub, which

"'Have you seen, you, that he gave it me, "quel bimbo il."—that little boy there?" she asked eagerly. 'I like there?" she asked eagerly. 'I like him, I: he is "molte gentile"; his clothes is ugly but the little face is very nice.' Then, as a sudden desire they do with them, these pine-cones, when they get them to house?"

The English Garden of the monument prevented direct oak and bright brass. . . at Munich

What was at one time a preserve of gether with seams of considerable the Bavarian dukes has for more than length, showing a point of one ten a century been one of Munich's most thousandth of an inch, and involving beautiful parks. It is called the Eng- edges and surfaces "equal to optilish Garden in honor of the English-man who was instrumental in baving Duke Carl Theodore transform the yards of material." The entire monupreserve into a park. The English- ment is of limestone, except the main man thus henored was Benjamin chamber and the construction cham-Thompson, Count Rumford, and it was while he was in the service of the Duke that the English Garden was established. Thompson was born in Massachusetts, but at the outbreak of the American Revolution he left the the American Revolution he left the cessive places by plug-blocks and

Originally a low, swampy meadew stted casing of limestone, which has along the Isar river, the Garden has since been quarried away, nowhere became the "Central Park" of Munich in proportion and size. Its swampy cated in the eighteenth course of main proportion and size. Its swampy sonry above the base near the centre character as a preserve lent itself to of the north face. It must have been creating the principal charm of the a courageous monarch who from the Garden, for its lakes, with carefully beginning planned this the greatest designed shore lines, its sweeping mass of masonry ever put together by meadows, lined with groves of white human hands, and there are evidences birch and beech, and its elms have in the pyramid of at least two changes given it great beauty. The park is s favorite place for artists, and of course great numbers of tourists find it a great attraction. .

The Great Pyramid How strong and effective must have

been the organization of Khufu's government we appreciate in some meas- family, stand in a line close by on the ure when we learn that his pyramid east. The pyramid was surrounded by contains some two million three hun- a wide pavement of limestone, and on dred thousand blocks, each weighing the east front was the temple, of on the average two and a half tons. Which all but the portions of a splen-The more organisation of labour involved in the quarrying, transportation and proper assembly of this vast mass of material is a task which in the rough core masonry, across which itself must have severely taxed the the modern village of Kafr is now public effices. Herodotus relates a built. Further south is a section of tradition current in his time that the the wall which surrounded the town very nice. Then, as a sudden desire tradition current in his time that the wall which surrounded the for knowledge awoke in her, What pyramid had demanded the labour on the plain below, probably the of a hundred thousand men during twenty years, and Petrie has shown "They put them in the fire, or in that these numbers are quite credible, hot water, I explained, always glad The maintenance of this city of a hun-to see Mafajda's mind apening to in-dred thousand labourers, who were struction, 'and the heat makes these little seales unfold, do you see, my sweet one?—and below every scale lites a nut, warm and snug. Then the labour in the quarries so as to ensure dred thousand labourers, who were nuts are taken out and cracked, and an uninterfupted accession of mateare good to est, and to sook, and for, rial around the base of the pyramid. oh! ever so many things, and the will have entailed the development of empty cones are sold for fuel,—to make fires when the winter comes.

"Mafalda was deeply impressed by side of the river south of Cairo, and this information. Her eyes opened to the fiver sound or cairo, and this information. Her eyes opened to the water. when the flats were their widest extent; the mystery of flooded, they were floated across the the hidden nuts sleeping at the valley to the base of the pyramid hill. Here an enormous stone ramp or as the corp promised well.

"The road was soon left behind, for appeal to her, for she remained silent the cones must be collected from the places where they are piled in heaps by the satherers, and the cart began to joil among the boulders in a steep by-path of the wood, while the way and to-night we put her in the fire this work quantitatively so formidable in which its occupants bounced, cup-

Some of the masenry finish is so fine that blocks weighing tons are set tocolony, in obedience to his own politi-eal inclinations as a Tory. of plan. Like all the pyramidoid montherefore probably projected on a smaller scale, but before the work had proceeded too far to prevent, by com-plication of the interior passages, the plan was enlarged to the present enormous base, covering an area of thirteen acres. Three small pyra-mids, built for members of Khufu's did basalt payement has disappeared. The remains of the causeway leading of Khufu's residence, and perhaps the residence of the dynasty. In leaving the [pyramid] our admiration for the dimensions or by the fineness of its

Autumn Bonfires

of organized society from prehistoric

of Egypt," James Henry Breasted

chaos and local conflict .-

In the other gardens From the autumn bonfires See the smoke trail!

Sing a song of seasons! Flowers in the summer -Robert Louis Stevenson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, OCT: 28, 1921

EDITORIALS

Underneath the Strike-Talk

Nonopy yet knows whether the strike whereby it is proposed to tie up the railroads of the United States on Sunday will actually be undertaken. Efforts are still making to forestall it, yet government agencies are also making preparations to invoke the corrective effects of the law in case it is actually attempted, and they are cooperating with private and corporate agencies with a view to perfecting some emergency organization for keeping up the movement of goods and supplies throughout the country, supposing the railroad routes shall be temporarily closed. Meanwhile, as general sentiment appears to be concentrating in support of the view that nothing in the railroad situation really justifies the penalizing of an immocent third party as the calling of a strike would penalize it, the position and activities of the Railroad Labor Board become of dominating importance.

This board is the only immediate representative of the federal government in dealing with the situation. That fact should not be allowed to sink out of sight. In standing for the federal authority and influence, the board is the functionary of the people who have created that government. Thus the board can function properly only for the welfare of all concerned, without partiality for any special interest. As some assurance that it will, as a matter of fact, function to this effect, its membership gives particular representation to the three principal interests involved, namely, the railroad executives, the operatives, and the public. Having due regard for all these interests, the board has been using its influence to prevent a strike, on the ground that action of such a kind is unjustified by the facts and by the law. At the same time, it wants the railroad executives to announce a postponement of their plan for further reductions in wages, pending the settlement of the questions as to rules and working conditions that are now before the board. Of course this is an invitation to both sides in the industrial controversy to pause long enough to listen to reason. What answer does it get? On the one hand the board learns from the heads of the operatives' unions that the unions will persist in their strike unless a satisfactory settlement is reached, with the intimation that such a settlement must include guarantees against the proposed further reductions in wages and changes in working rules. On the other hand, the board is informed by the head of the railway executives that the railroads cannot make any such concessions, but must insist on asking for a further reduction in wages, restoring them to the level prevailing anterior to May 1, 1920, and must ask also for changes in working rules that will "permit" of

lower operating costs. Thus both parties to the controversy definitely set themselves against the body which represents the goverument and the public as well as themselves; and thereby both parties put themselves in the attitude of preferring a settlement by conflict to a settlement by judicial process. That either side should seriously prefer war to arbitration, when this particular war would be certain to involve the entire country in immeasurable loss and suffering. is almost incredible. It is crying havoc, with a vengeance. Yet what else can be the meaning of the statements from the side of the unions, confessing that, although countless individuals and various subordinate organizations disapprove of striking at this time, the operatives' organizations have the power to force the strike if they wish, and that their leaders "fear" that a strike will therefore be inevitable? Or what else is signified by the reports that the railroad executives are eager to be allowed to fight the strike "in their own way," if it comes, confident, as one apparently authentic quotation from their side puts it, of being able to "clean out the unions." Such expressions imply more feeling underlying the talk of a strike than is apparent on the surface. The executives have told the Labor Board that they are "not aware of any present dispute between them and their employees," and that the strike vote of the latter was "taken solely against a decision of the Labor Board reducing wages by 12 per cent last July." But the operatives declare that they are not striking against the July reduction. In fact, they have all along given evidence of their reluctant acceptance of it. What they mean to protest against by the calling of the proposed strike is declased to be the announced effort of the executives to have wages still further reduced. Neither version is wholly clear of a suspicion of insincerity. Nor can anything better be said for the statement of the executives that the widely-desired reduction of freight rates cannot

If both sides were sincerely willing to lay the whole case before the public, and cooperate in securing a just settlement of their differences, various other considerations might be brought to view. It might be made clear • that there is a considerable sentiment amongst the members of brotherhoods for a fairer adjustment of working rules. It could be shown that the rules impose as much of unfairness upon some of the men in whose interest they are supposed to have been adopted as they do upon the railroad managements against whose exactions they were drawn. If all the facts were to come to light, it would be clear that the railroad managements have been wasting far more than a reasonable reduction in freight rates would cost them, and that the experiments which they are now making in several parts of the country, looking to the wholesale substitution of single motordriven cars for the cumbersome locomotives and trains now operating generally on branch lines, suggest a progressiveness and economy which, if everywhere properly applied, would make it possible to leave wages where they are and still give vastly cheaper transportation. It is when such phases of the situation are considered that observers are faced with the conviction that there is rather more of the spirit of "I will!" and "You shall!" in the

be made possible except by reducing wages. There is

evidence that such statements represent efforts to win

public sympathy. They do not fairly comprehend all the

present railroad controversy than there is of readiness to give or to abide by a square deal. Furthermore, it should not be overlooked by those who weigh the arguments in this controversy, that the Interstate Commerce Commission has declared in effect that a freight-rate reduction, such as the executives now would make contingent only upon a new reduction of wages, has already been justified by the 12 per cent wage reduction of last July. In the same breath, the commission reverses the authorization for building freight rates upon operating costs, and declares that they must be determined by their reasonableness and justness, leaving to the roads themselves the adjustment of expenses conformably.

In the face of the complexity of motives that is so plainly intimated by such things, the government should not accept a powerless rôle in the proceedings. It should make itself dominant. Now is no time for one of its factors to be found criticizing another factor. Now is no time for tinkering with the law upon which the Labor Board must base its action. Now, rather, is the time for all forces of the government to cooperate, working through the Labor Board, as the instrument readiest at hand, to save the whole country from conscienceless exploitation by any factions deliberately preferring confliet to reason. The moment is opportune for making the governmental authority which represents all interests the medium for avoiding a rupture and preserving all interests intact. Who opposes such a course declares himself without regard for the common welfare, and insistent upon a private advantage.

Mr. Briand Wins

ONCE again, Mr. Briand has proved himself one of the most skillful of political tacticians. At the commencement of the recent debate in the French Chamber. which was to decide the fate of the government, it looked as if the Opposition, which has been steadily gaining ground for weeks past, would be successful. Right up to the very last almost, the issue was in doubt, but, in the end, Mr. Briand secured the vote of confidence he demanded by a majority of no less than 166. That the result was due, almost entirely, to Mr. Briand's tactical skill can hardly be doubted. Those who sought to bring about his downfall were actuated by mixed motives. There were those who genuinely disapproved his foreign policy of peace and conciliation; there were vet others who genuinely disapproved his financial policy at home; but the main and most dangerous opposition came from those members of the Bloc National, under the leadership of Andrew Tardieu, who resented the support which the Premier's policy was obviously receiving from the Left. The point which won the greatest applause, during Wednesday's debate, was Mr. Tardieu's appeal to the Bloc National to know if it was willing to be "governed by the Radicals.'

Mr. Briand seems to have realized quite early that his one hope of success lav in simplifying the issue. He had declared that he would not go to Washington unless he could go with such a vote of confidence from the Chamber as would make it clear that he represented France, and not a "precarious majority," which might vanish before he reached the other side. He insisted. therefore, on putting the question of confidence on the approval or disapproval of the policy which he proposed to follow at Washington. This policy he had, in a succession of speeches, already made sufficiently clear. All that remained for him to do, as he held the debate to the issue he desired to emphasize, was to drive home the chief points in a few telling sentences, such as he knows so well how to use. France wanted peace. France was in favor of-disarmament, but France_was satisfied that neither of these were attainable unless her security were assured. On this point Mr. Briand was emphatic and unwayering. Steering skillfully between the urgent demand for economy, of the most drastic description, on one side, and the equally urgent demand for national security on the other, he presented France as eager to go as far as any of the other powers in the matter of the limitation of armament, if only her just demands for "guarantees" were recognized and met. About such guarantees, he declared, in pointed reference to the unratified reassurance treaties for which his opponent. Andrew Tardieu, had been so largely responsible, there would be nothing vague or uncertain.

As to whether he went to Washington it was for the Chamber to decide. His one desire in going, he said in effect, was to serve France. The ship was ready to take him but it could just as well take another. His own baggage was packed but it would serve him just as well for a trip to the country. He had no personal ambitions. It was for the Chamber to decide. The Chamber, as already noted, did decide, emphatically, in his favor: So Mr. Briand goes to Washington.

Mr. Ford's Railroad Plan

In a discussion of the present problems of the railroads of the United States, Mr. Henry Ford lays down at least one fundamental fact that cannot be successfully controverted. It is inescapable, of course, that his strictures upon what have become the accepted and established methods of railroad financing and railroad operation should be subjected to much discussion, criticism, and denunciation. But it will require much adverse argument to convince an observing public that Mr. Ford does not speak truthfully when he says that the railroads must be liberated from the present systems, both of financing and operation, and that the necessary reforms cannot be worked by providing the managers with \$500,000,000 with which to perpetuate their present policies. It is hardly to be expected that the responsible managers and directors of the larger railroad systems of the United States will regard Mr. Ford's criticisms, even if they are forced to admit their value constructively, with any great degree of kindness or fortitude. He has seen fit to point out what he regards as vital weaknesses in the present systems of financing and operation, and his qualification as a witness against the present order is based upon his successful management, for a somewhat brief period, of a carrying system acquired by him individually and maintained and managed by himself and his immediate representatives. His railroad's responsibility to the public, it is true, is the same as that of any other public utility similarly operated. But beyond that Mr. Ford is responsible only to himself. In formulating and adopting radical operating reforms he speaks the word of final authority. He has not behind him a long line of executive officers, high-salaried and of a more or less undetermined efficiency, who in turn are endeavoring to placate, if not to please, a longer line of investors and speculators. In

this his position is unique. Admitting, as the fact no doubt is, that Mr. Ford, in the management and operation of his railroad, has proved the success of his applied methods, and that he has found it possible to increase the efficiency of every department of that utility, it remains to be seen whether or not it would be possible to apply the same or similar methods to the operation and management of the great railway systems of the country. The Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, the utility which has responded so handsomely to Mr. Ford's experimental touch, is but 454 miles in length, and thus, by comparison, is a single and a somewhat insignificant unit when considered in relation to the larger systems of transportation. It is related that in the early days in Wisconsin, when the pioneer farmers from New England and New York State had little to do in the long winter months but hunt and talk of hunting. one of them succeeded in capturing three elk which had sought shelter in a thicket, the remarkable thing about it being that never before nor since have wild elk been seen in any part of that State. But the somewhat boastful hunter offered to wager that he could go out any day and capture one elk or any number he might see fit, because, as he insisted, he had "learned the habits of clk." Perhaps Mr. Ford has, with similar precocity, learned the "habits" of railroads. But there will be many trained and capable experts in every line of railroad management and operation who will insist that he has not

established his qualifications even to criticize compre-

hensively the systems which he so conclusively condemns.

As to one thing, however, there will be general agreement. This is that the present methods of railroad management and operation must be displaced by new and better methods. It will not be so readily agreed that Mr. Ford has offered a complete corrective. But there is no doubt whatever that his insistence upon greater efficiency in all departments of railroading must be heeded. There is now too much loss in wasted time, and, so far as the public can judge, this waste is greatest in inefficient operation of trains and equipment. This condition is not chargeable solely to those who direct the affairs of the carriers from their offices at headquarters. Labor must accept its fair share of the responsibility. Neither is the responsibility solely that of those who have become a part of the great financial machine which claims the first and last voice in directing the management of the railroads. This great system is a result of years of development, a development too long and too generously protected by state and federal laws. It cannot be torn down and destroyed all at once. The investments of millions of people who are not capitalists are represented by the combined properties of the carrying systems. These investments were made with the actual or implied pledge that they would be protected perpetually. Any failure of this financial system as a whole is not traceable to the lapses or shortcomings of the irresponsible participants in dividend earnings.

Mr. Ford proposes that the owners of the railroads should be those who are able to contribute actively in their management and operation. Theoretically, this is perhaps an easy and quick solution. But the fact remains that the railroads are not now owned by those who operate them, and that those who might be found in every way qualified to participate in their management and practical operation are in no position to buy them. Mr. Ford, obviously, has found only that remedy which he, because of his unique position, financially and industrially, is able to apply in an isolated case. His simplified method of transportation, based upon smaller and lighter train units, might, in other circumstances, prove to be nothing more than a revival of methods discarded years ago. It could hardly be made applicable to the great systems in the eastern sections of the United States, or in the mountainous sections of the west, where even the present powerful appliances, with heavy cars and coaches, are frequently unable to handle the traffic offered. It would be presumptuous, however, in the light of Mr. Ford's past accomplishments, to regard him simply as a theorist. He usually is able to prove the practical value of those things he recommends and sponsors. The emergency of the railroads and the public is great. With it comes the opportunity for the development of some great constructive or reconstructive plan, but such a plan, if its soundness is to be proved, must not be visionary or unwisely conceived.

Rural Libraries

OF THE many schemes which have been devised, in recent years, for bringing the educational and cultural advantages of the towns to the countryside, few, it is safe' to say, are more full of promise than the rural library scheme administered under the care of James Christison, the librarian superintendent of Montrose, Scotland. Mr. Christison commenced his work in the December of 1916, under the auspices of the Montrose Public Library, and so popular did it prove that today the stations in Forfarshire and Kincardineshire in receipt of books number nearly a hundred. Indeed, the educational value of the work has come to be so clearly realized that the county education authorities for Forfarshire and Kincardineshire have recently assumed control of the whole scheme, and it is hoped that, before long, the number of book stations will be considerably increased.

The great value of Mr. Christison's work lies in the fact that he "proved his case" by the conclusive process of demonstration. He showed that, in the country districts of Scotland, even the most remote, there was an eager desire for knowledge and a determination to take advantage of any opportunity which might be afforded for its acquisition. The charge frequently made against such efforts, that they simply encourage a desire for fiction, and generally fiction of the least value, is certainly disproved in the case of the Montrose scheme. Fiction is,

of course, in demand, as it should be, fiction of both the classic and the modern kind, but the extent to which more solid reading is indulged in by those making use of the library is quite remarkable. Thus, for instance, Mr. Christison, in the course of an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, told of one lonely country parish, remote from a railway station, with a comparatively small population composed mostly of cotter folk and shepherds, which had a remarkable record for reading. Many of the books had been renewed several times before being finally returned, and they included such works as Johns' "Flowers of the Field." Kelman's "Faith of Stevenson," Ball's "Story of the Heavens," Graham's "Social Life in Scotland in the Eighteenth Century," and Percival's "Agricultural Botany."

The Montrose scheme, as might be expected, has evolved an excellent system of distribution. Not only has it won the cordial cooperation of teachers everywhere, but men's social clubs, women's rural institutes, and evening classes have been made channels for circulation. The books are dispatched by rail or carrier in light cases, which, by the removal of one side, are readily transformed into bookcases. In no instance are fewer than 100 books sent out to any one station, and, often, in the case of more populous districts, the number will be increased up to 300 volumes, in order that an adequate choice may always be available.

One of the by-products of the movement is to help to check the drift to the towns. It is just such a little added amenity which often effectively turns the balance in favor of staying on the land when so many inducements are being held out to move to the city.

Editorial Notes

Some time ago, a judge in the United States administered a strong rebuke to the lawyers attending his court for some contemptuous references to the Prohibition Act, and for a general attitude of hostility which they displayed toward the measure. He pointed out, with some sternness, that the Eighteenth Amendment was the law of the land, and, as the law of the land, could not lightly be spoken of in his court or anywhere else. In the Province of Quebec, prohibition is not yet the law of the land, but it has been once, and may be again. In any event, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Quebec would seem to be well within its rights when it protests against "teachers and professors in schools and colleges" who speak openly to scholars and students "against temperance and reform."

Komorn, or Komaron, where the Hungarian Government forces overtook the former King Charles, is a fortified place on the Danube which, by the Versailles Treaty, has become a border town between Hungary and Tzecho-Slovakia. Of the fortress itself the people locally boast that it is impregnable. The town was probably regarded by the Royalist forces as a convenient jumpingoff place into Tzecho-Slovakia in case of being hard pressed. Market days in the town afford an excellent picture of Hungarian rural life. Not least interesting among the features are the wandering gypsy bands of musicians, led by a bandmaster who promenades while he plays. It was at Komorn that one of these gypsy leaders was called upon to play a tune which a guest first whistled to him. The leader at once struck it up faultlessly on his violin, and the band followed, playing the tune, which happened to be "Rule Britannia," with all the accustomed gypsy verve and familiarity. The guest, astonished, asked the leader how it was he knew it so well. "Oh," replied the man, "I've played 'Rule Britannia' before King Edward in London several times!"

AUSTRALIANS have apparently lost all reverence for royal commissions, which have acted as a political safety valve for twenty years. Should pilfering on the wharves, the spread of the prickly pear, discontent at Darwin, a dispute at Cockatoo Island, or the cost of living, press unn federal ministers, a royal con appointed, furnishes its report, and is immediately forgotten. It has remained for Sir William Irvine, the Chief Justice of Victoria, to find a suitable use for the parliamentary eloquence preserved in the Federal Hansard and in numberless commission reports. He has recommended that this vast supply of material should be sold to an Australian paper company for the purpose of supplying pulp. This jest of the Chief Justice is not likely to be taken seriously by the federal government, vet, as a distinguished federal and state politician, Sir William Irvine did so much to add to the mass of public documents that he should surely be in a position to judge of their proper disposal.

A wise saw has it that if you cannot say any good about a thing, it is better to say nothing at all. Lord Northcliffe's reported remarks, to the Japanese press at Manila, concerning Great Britain and the United States standing together in case of a clash in the Pacific are apparently calculated to have a prejudicial effect upon the coming armament Conference at Washington, and happily are being viewed in that light by much of the American press. Lord Northcliffe may imagine that he is merely hitting back at Mr. Lloyd George, and forget all about the repercussions. But if he does, he is very much like some American publicists who are predicting a ludicrous fiasco for the Washington Conference. They remind one of Don Quixote tilting at the windmills quite oblivious of the fact that he was within the sweep of the moving sails.

HENRY BERGSON, the French philosopher, is evidently not one to measure greatness by the brilliance of the limelight. His works have for some time carried the glow that pervades the world of scholars. But of late he has been accorded the dazzling popularity that fashionable Paris bestows upon its elect. His lecture room at the Collège de France has been filled to overflowing with the lavishly dressed and none too scholastically inclined élite of the city. But the professor apparently refuses to be flattered by this fashionable enthusiasm. Success for him evidently lies in other directions. He has resigned his place on the faculty of the college and, in the more congenial atmosphere of quiet retirement, will, it is said, enter upon new and ambitious lines of research.